



भारत का राजपत्र

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गई दिल्ली, अमिताभ, नवम्बर ४, २०००/कार्तिक १३, १९२२

No. 45] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2000/KARTIKA 13, 1922

इस भाग में चिन्ह पृष्ठ संख्या वी आसी है जिससे कि यह भल्ला लेखन के बारे में
रखा जा सके।

*Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation*

भाग II—खण्ड ३—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (H)

भारत सरकार के भवानयों (राजा नंबरालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सार्विक जारीगी और अधिसूचनाएँ
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक-शिकायत तथा पेंशन-मंत्रालय
(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण-विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, २४ अक्टूबर, २०००

का.आ. २३६५—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली विशेष
पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, १९४६ (१९४६ का अधिनियम
संख्या २५) की धारा ६ के साथ पठित धारा ५ की उप-
धारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा
पंजाब सरकार, गृह तथा न्याय विभाग की दिनांक १८-०७-
२००० की अधिसूचना संख्या १०/१५०/९४-४ ए.च. आर.
द्वारा इस गई सहमति से, पुलिस स्टेशन सदर, मलेरकोटला
संगल्हर (पंजाब) में दर्ज दिनांक २०-०१-१९९६ का मामला प्रभ्रम
सूचना रिपोर्ट संख्या ७/९६ में श्री बच्चन सिंह के पुक्क शिरमल सिंह
के गायब हो जाने की शिकायत के संबंध में भारतीय दंड सहिता,
१८६० (१८६० का अधिनियम संख्या ४५) की धारा
३६४ के तहत किए गए दण्डनीय अपराध के अन्वेषण और
उक्त अपराध के बारे में अथवा उसमें संबंधित प्रयत्न,

दुष्क्रिय सथा वज्रनल सथा वैसे ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम
में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य
अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस
स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों तथा अधिकारिता का
एतद्वारा विस्तृत सम्पूर्ण पंजाब राज्य के संबंध में करती है।

[सं.-२२८/६/२०००-ए.वी.ओ.-II]
हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 24th October, 2000

S.O. 2365.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Punjab, Department of Home Affairs and Justice vide Notification No. 10/150/94-4HR dated 18-7-2000, hereby

extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Punjab for investigation of offence punishable under Section 364 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) in case FIR No. 7/96 dated 20-1-1996 registered at Police Station Sadar, Melerkotla, Sangrur (Punjab) relating to the complaint of Sh. Bachan Singh regarding disappearance of his son namely Jhirmal Singh and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the said offence or any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/6/2000-Avd. II]
HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय
(राजस्व विभाग)
आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2366.—अतः संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, ने उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फाइल सं. 673/42/2000-सी.यू.-एस-VIII, दिनांक 30-8-2000 को जारी किया और यह निर्देश दिया कि श्री वेलु बोस, सुपुत्र लेट श्री वेलु पत्ता, 81, पी.वी. कोली स्ट्रीट, राजापुरम, चैन्सी-600013, को निश्चिकरण कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार चैन्सी, में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए जिससे कि उन्हें भविष्य में चीजों की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके।

2. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपा रखा है जिससे यह आदेश निष्पादित नहीं किया जा सकता।

3. अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति को यह निर्देश देती है कि यह शासकीय राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशित होने के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, चैन्सी के सम्मुख उपस्थित हो।

[फा.सं. 673/42/2000-सी.यू.-एस.-VIII]
तरसेम लाल, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue)
ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2366.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under

Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/42/2000-Cus VIII, dated 30-8-2000 under the said Sub-section directing that Shri Velu Bose S/o Late Velu, Rio 81, P. V. Koil Street, Rajapuram, Chennai-600013 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Chennai, with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods in future.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of police, Chennai with 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/42/2000-Cus. VIII]
TARSEM LAL, Dy. Secy.

कार्यालय आयुक्त, सीमा एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क
जमशेदपुर, 8 सितम्बर, 2000

(सं. 1/2000-सीमा शुल्क (नॉन टैरिफ)

का.आ. 2367.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 152 के खण्ड (अ) के तहत दिनांक 01-07-94 की अधिसूचना संख्या 33/94-सीमा शुल्क (नॉन टैरिफ) के जरिए अद्योहस्ताक्षरी को प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मै. वी. के. मिश्रा, आयुक्त, सीमा एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क जमशेदपुर, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के अन्तर्गत मौजा-मांझीलडीह, डाकघर-गदीश्वरामपुर जिला-गिरिधीह विहार राज्य को भंडागारण केन्द्र के रूप में काय करने हेतु 100 प्रतिशत निर्धारित सम्बद्ध इकाई की स्थापना के निमित्त एतद्वारा घोषित करता हूँ। जिसे वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, फलटा एक्सपोर्ट प्रोसेसिंग जोन कलकत्ता द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है।

[फा. सं. V(13) 16/पर्मटिक/2000/13914-14013]

बी. के. मिश्रा, आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF
CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE

Jamshedpur, the 8th September, 2000

No. 1/2000-Customs (NT).

S.O. 2367.—In exercise of the powers delegated to the undersigned vide notification no. 33/94-Customs (NT) dated 01-07-94 by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi under clause (a) of Section 152 of the Customs Act, 1962, I, B. K. Mishra, Commissioner of Customs & Central Excise, Jamshedpur hereby declare MOUZA-MANJILADIH P.O. GADISIRAMPUR, DISTT. GIRIDIH, STATE OF BIHAR to be a warehousing station under section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 for the purpose of setting up of 100% Export Oriented Unit as approved by the

Ministry of Commerce, Falta Export Processing Zone, Calcutta.

[F. No. V(13) 16|Perm|Tech.|2000|13914-14013]

B. K. MISHRA, Commissioner

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क आयुक्त का कार्यालय

मदुरै, 17 अक्टूबर, 2000

सं. 6/2000-सीमा शुल्क (एन.टी.)

का.आ. 2368:—सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 धारा 9 जो भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली के अधिसूचना सं. 33/94-सीमा शुल्क (एन.टी.) विनांक 1-7-94 के साथ पठित द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं एतद्वारा तमिलनाडू राज्य के विरुद्धनगर जिला, राजपालैयम तालुक के “पुदुपालैयम” गांव को सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) के अधीन शत प्रतिशत निर्वतोन्मुख उपक्रम स्थापित करने हेतु भांडागार घोषित करता हूँ।

[फा. : सी.सं. IV-16/99/2000-टी. 2]

एन. शशिधरन, आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CENTRAL EXCISE

Madurai, the 17th October, 2000

No. 6/2000-CUSTOMS (N.T.)

S.O. 2368.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) read with Notification No. 33/94 Customs (NT) dated 1-7-1994 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I hereby declare “PUDUPALAYAM VILLAGE”, RAJAPALAYAM TALUK, VIRDHUNAGAR DISTRICT in the State of Tamilnadu to be a warehousing station under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) for the purpose of setting up of 100 per cent Export Oriented Undertakings.

[F. C. No. IV/16/99/2000-T. 2]

N. SASIDHARAN, Commissioner

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 2000

(आयकर)

का.आ. 2369:—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23-ग) के उपखंड (vi) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा “मॉडर्न विद्या निकेतन सोसाइटी, फरीदाबाद” को 1999-2000 से 2001-2002 तक के कर निर्धारण वर्षों के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अयति:—

(i) कर निर्धारिती उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल अयवा उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई

(ii) कर निर्धारिती ऊपर-उल्लिखित कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अधिक के द्वारा धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनियोगित किसी एक अयवा एक से अधिक छंग अयवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से इसकी निधि (जेवर, जवाहिरात फनीचर अदि के रूप में प्राप्त एवं अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अयवा उसे जमा नहीं करवा सकेगा,

(iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी जय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर-निर्धारितों के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;

(iv) कर-निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष फाइल करेगा।

(v) विधटन की दशा में अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिसंगतियां समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मर्य संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 11485/फा.सं. 197/62/2000-आ.का.न. 1]

समर भद्र, अवर सचिव

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 15th September, 2000

(INCOME TAX)

S.O. 2369.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) or clause (25c) or section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “Modern Vidyai Niketan Society, Ranchi” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment year 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above other wise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business.
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 11485/F. No. 197/62/2000-ITA-I]
SAMAR BHADRA, Under-Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 2000

(आधिकर)

का. आ. 2370.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23g) के उपखंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा “प्रवर मैडिकल ट्रस्ट जिला अहमदनगर। महाराष्ट्र” को 1999-2000 से 2001-2002 तक के कर निर्धारण वर्षों के लिए निम्नलिखित गतियों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्:—

- (1) कर निर्धारिती उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (2) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात फर्नीचर अथवा किसी अन्य वस्तु आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (3) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (4) कर निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समझ फाइल करेगा;
- (5) कि ट्रस्ट के विषट्टन की स्थिति में अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिस्मृतियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले असर्वार्थ संगठन को दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 11486/का. सं. 197/81/2000—आयकर नि.-I]

समर भद्र, भवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th September, 2000

INCOME TAX

S.O. 2370.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (23C) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “Pravara Medical Trust, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the

assessment years 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above other wise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business.
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, of the Trust its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 11486/F. No. 197/81/2000-ITA-I]

SAMAR BHADRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 2000

(आधिकर)

का. आ. 2371.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23g) के उपखंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा “विद्यामंदिर सोसाइटी, कलकत्ता” को 1999-2000 से 2001-2002 तक के कर निर्धारण वर्षों के लिए निम्नलिखित गतियों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्:—

- (1) कर निर्धारिती उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (2) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर अथवा किसी अन्य वस्तु आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करवा सकेगा;
- (3) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जोकि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;

(4) कर निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राप्तिकारी के समक्ष फाइल करेगा;

(5) सोसायटी के विष्टन की स्थिति में अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले घर्मर्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 11487/फा.सं. 197/146/99-आ.क.नि.-1]
समर भद्र, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th September, 2000

(INCOME TAX)

S.O. 2371.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (23C) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the "Vidya Mandir Society, Calcutta" for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 subject to the following conditions, namely :

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business.
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (v) that in the event of dissolution of the society, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 11487/F. No. 197/146/99-ITA-I]
SAMAR BHADRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 2000

(आयकर)

का.प्रा. 2372.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23) के उपखंड (v) द्वारा प्रवत्ति शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा "कथोलिक विशेष कान्करेन्स आफ इण्डिया, नई दिल्ली" को 1999-2000 से 2001-2002 तक के कर मित्रांशुण वर्षों के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उस उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात् :

(1) कर-निर्धारिती उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;

(2) कर-निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निष्पारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक हुंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर अथवा किसी अन्य वस्तु आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;

(3) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उस कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा पुस्तिकाएं बहीं रखी जाती हों;

(4) कर निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राप्तिकारी के समक्ष फाइल करेगा;

(5) इसके विष्टन की स्थिति में अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले घर्मर्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 11488/फा.सं. 197/82/2000आ.क.नि.-1]
समर भद्र, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th September, 2000

(INCOME TAX)

S.O. 2372.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (v) of clause (23C) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the "Catholic Bishops' Conference of India, New Delhi" for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 subject to the following conditions, namely :

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business.
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 11488/F. No. 197/82/2000-ITA-I]
SAMAR BHADRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 2000

(आयकर)

का.आ. 2373.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23-ग) के उपखण्ड (v) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा “मानव सेवा संघ, वृन्दावन, मथुरा (उ.प्र.)” को 1997-98 से 1999-2000 तक के कर निर्धारण वर्षों के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखण्ड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्:—

- (1) कर निर्धारिती उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (2) कर निर्धारिती ऊपर-उल्लिखित कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिविष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से इसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त एवं अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करका सकेगा;
- (3) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर-निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (4) कर निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरण नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष फाइल करेगा;
- (5) संघ के विष्टन की दशा में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिसंपत्तियां समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मर्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 11489/फा.सं. 197/33/99-आ.क.नि.1]

समर भद्र, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2000

(INCOME TAX)

S.O. 2373.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (v) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “Manav Seva Sangh, Vrindavan, Mathura (U.P.)” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment

years 1997-98 to 1999-2000 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution of the Sangh, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 11489/F. No. 197/33/99-ITA-I]
SAMAR BHADRA, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2374.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स मित्रा एस.के. प्रा.लि., 23-22-14 बीच रोड, विशाखापत्तनम-530001 को खनिज तथा अयस्क (ग्रुप-I) और (ग्रुप-II) के निर्यात से पूर्ण निरीक्षण के लिये वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975 तारीख 20-12-1965 और अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3978 तारीख 20-12-1965 में दी गयी अनुसूची के अनुसार 21-9-2000 से प्रभावी और अगे तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिये विशाखापत्तनम से निर्यात के लिये एक अभिकरण के रूप में निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुये मान्यता प्राप्त करती है, अर्थात्:—

- (i) मैसर्स मित्रा एस.के. प्रा.लि. विशाखापत्तनम निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद द्वारा इस संबंध में नामित अधिकारी को अपने द्वारा अपनाई गयी निरीक्षण पद्धति की जांच के लिये पर्याप्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध करायेगी ताकि (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 के नियम, 4 के अन्तर्गत खनिज तथा अयस्क (ग्रुप-I) तथा (ग्रुप-II) के निरीक्षण के लिये प्रमाणपत्र दिया जा सके।
- (ii) मैसर्स मित्रा एस.के. प्रा.लि. विशाखापत्तनम इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निदेशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगी जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण एवं क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर लिखित रूप में देंगे।

[का.सं. 5/16/2000-ई.आई. एण्ड ई.पी.]
पी.के. दास, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 16th October, 2000

S.O. 2374.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a further period of three years with effect from 21-9-2000, M/s. Mitra S.K. Pvt. Ltd., 23.22.14 Beach Road, Visakhapatnam-530001, as an agency for the inspection of Minerals and Ores (Group-I) and (Group-II) specified in Schedule annexed to Ministry of Commerce Notification No. S.O. 3975 dated 20-12-1965 and 3978 dated 20-12-1965 respectively prior to export at Visakhapatnam subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) that M/s. Mitra S. K. Pvt., Visakhapatnam shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the certificate of inspection under rule 4 of Export of Minerals and Ores (Group-I) and (Group-II) (Inspection) Rules, 1965;
- (ii) that M/s. Mitra S.K. Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give in writing from time to time.

[File No. 5/16/2000-EL&EP]

P. K. DAS, Director

मई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2375.—नियात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 को उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्से जे.बी. बोडा सर्वेयर्स प्रा.लि. जो कि टिम्बर याई प्रमीसिज हार्बर एप्रोच रोड, विशाखापत्तनम्-530035 में स्थित है और जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय मैकर भवन नं. 1, सर विठ्ठलदास ठाकरसे मार्ग, मुम्बई-400020 में है को अकार्बनिक रसायनों के विशाखापत्तनम् में नियात के लिये वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1270 तारीख 25-3-1966 में ही गयी अनुसूची के अनुसार 1-6-2000 से प्रभावो और आगे तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिये अभिकरण के रूप में निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुये मान्यता प्रदान करती है, अर्थात् :—

- (i) मैसर्से जे.बी. बोडा सर्वेयर्स प्रा.लि. नियात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा इस संबंध में नामित अधिकारी को अपने द्वारा अपनाई गयी निरीक्षण पद्धति की जांच के लिये पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएगी ताकि अकार्बनिक रसायनों के (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1966 के नियम 4 के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षण के लिये प्रमाण पत्र दिया जा सके।
- (ii) मैसर्से जे.बी. बोडा सर्वेयर्स प्रा.लि. इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा आवश्यक होगी जो समय-समय पर निवेशक (निरीक्षण एवं क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) लिखित रूप में देंगे।

[फा. सं. 5/17/2000-ई.आई.एण्ड.ई.पी.]

पी.के. दास, निवेशक

New Delhi, the 16th October, 2000

S.O. 2375.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a further period of three years with effect from 1-6-2000, M/s. J.B. Boda Surveyors Private Limited, located at Vijay Timber Yard Premises, Harbour Approach Road, Visakhapatnam-530005 and having their registered office at Maker Bhavan No. 1, Sir Vithaldas Thackery Marg, Mumbai-400020, as an agency for the inspection of Inorganic Chemicals specified in Schedule annexed to Ministry of Commerce Notification No. S.O. 1270 dated 25-3-1966 prior to export at Visakhapatnam, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) that M/s. J.B. Boda Surveyors Pvt. Ltd., shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the certificate of inspection under rule 4 of Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Rules, 1966;
- (ii) that M/s. J. B. Poda Surveyors Pvt. Ltd., in the performance of their function under the Notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give in writing from time to time.

[F. No. 5/17/2000-EL&EP]

P. K. DAS, Director

मई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2376.—नियात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 को उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्से जे.बी. बोडा सर्वेयर्स प्रा.लि. जो कि टिम्बर याई प्रमीसिज नार्वोअर एप्रोच रोड, विशाखापत्तनम् 530035 में स्थित है और जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय मैकर भवन नं. 1 श्री विठ्ठल दास ठाकरसे मार्ग, मुम्बई-400020 में है को खनिज तथा अयस्क ग्रुप-I और ग्रुप-II के विशाखापत्तनम् में नियात से पूर्व निरीक्षण के लिए 1-6-2000 से प्रभावी और आगे 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975 तारीख 20-12-1965 और सं. का.आ. 3978 तारीख 20-12-1965 में दी गयी अनुसूची के अनुसार एक अभिकरण के रूप में निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, मान्यता प्रदान करती है, अर्थात् :—

- (i) मैसर्से जे.बी. बोडा सर्वेयर्स प्रा.लि. नियात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा इस संबंध में नामित अधिकारी को अपने द्वारा अपनाई गयी निरीक्षण पद्धति की जांच के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायेगी ताकि खनिज तथा अयस्क ग्रुप-I के (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के अंतर्गत खनिज तथा अयस्क ग्रुप-II के (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के अंतर्गत निरीक्षण के लिए प्रमाणपत्र दिया जा सके।
- (ii) मैसर्से जे.बी. बोडा सर्वेयर्स प्रा.लि. इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा आवश्यक होगी जो समय-समय पर निवेशक (निरीक्षण एवं क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) लिखित रूप में देंगे।

[फा. सं. 5/17/2000-ई.आई.एण्ड.ई.पी.]

पी.के. दास, निवेशक

New Delhi, the 16th October, 2000

S.O. 2376.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a further period of three years with effect from 1-6-2000, M/s. J.B. Boda Surveyors Private Limited, located at Vijag Timber Yard Premises, Harbour Approach Road, Visakhapatnam-530005 having their registered office at Maker Bhavan No. 1, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Marg Mumbai-400020, as an agency for the inspection of Minerals and Ores (Group-I) and (Group-II) specified in Schedule annexed to Ministry of Commerce Notification No. S.O. 3975 dated 20-12-1965 and S.O. 3978 dated 20-12-1965 respectively prior to export at Visakhapatnam, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) that M/s. J. B. Boda Surveyors Pvt. Ltd., shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the certificate of inspection under rule 4 of Export of Minerals and Ores Group-I (Inspection) Rules, 1965 and rule 4 of Export of Minerals and Ores Group-II (Inspection) Rules, 1965.
- (ii) that M/s. J.B. Boda Surveyors Pvt. Ltd., in the performance of their function under this Notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give in writing from time to time.

[F. No. 5/17/2000-EI&EP]

P. K. DAS, Director

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 2000

S.O. 2377.—केन्द्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करते के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित श्रीर संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची के भाग-I में राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हैल्थ सोइसेज, बंगलौर की जम संख्या 47 और उससे संबंधित प्रक्रियाओं के सामने निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ जोड़ी जाएंगी अर्थात् :—

47. राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी	बापूजी दंत चिकित्सा कालेज एवं अस्पताल, दवगगिरी के संबंध में निम्नलिखित (मुख्य विष्फुलि
ऑफ हैल्थ सोइसेज,	अहंता तभी मान्यताप्राप्त दंत चिकित्सा अहंता होगी जब यह 27 और विज्ञान और सूक्ष्म
(आर जी यू औ एच एस),	28 मार्च, 2000 या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो। जीव विज्ञान) (राजीव
बंगलौर	(i) एस डी एस मुख्य विष्फुलि विज्ञान और सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हैल्थ सोइसेज, बंगलौर)

[स. वी. 12018/16/2000-पी.एम.एस.]

एम. के. राव, निवेशक

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department. of Health)

New Delhi, the 16th October, 2000

S. O. 2377.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consulting the Dental Council of India, hereby makes the

following further amendment in part-I of the Schedule to the said Act namely :—

In Part-I of the said Schedule against serial number 47 of Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore and the entries relating thereto, the following entries will be added, namely :—

47. Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, (RGUOHS), Bangalore.	The following qualifications shall be a recognized dental qualification in respect of P.G. Students of Bapuji Dental College, Davangere when granted on or After 27th & 28th March, 2000:	M.D.S. (Oral Pathology and Microbiology) (Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore).
(i) MDS Oral Pathology and Microbiology.		

[No. V. 12018/16/2000-PMS]

S. K. RAO, Director

(भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति पश्च होम्योपैथी विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2378.—होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 59) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ख) के उपवंशों के अनुसरण में, डा.एम.पी. प्रकाशम को कालीकट विश्वविद्यालय से केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् का सदस्य निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अकिनयों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय (स्वास्थ्य विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 482(अ), तारीख 6 अगस्त 1974 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की सारणी में “धारा 3 वी उपधारा (1) के खंड (ख) के अवौत निर्वाचित” शीर्ष के नर्मात ऋम संख्या 4 और उसमें संवैधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित स्वाक्षर जाएगा अर्थात् :—

मदस्त का नाम और पना	राज्य/संघ गज्य थेट्र का नाम
“4 डा. एम.पी. प्रकाशम	कालीकट विश्वविद्यालय”
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर,	
गवर्नर्सेट होम्योपैथिक	
मेडिकल कॉलेज,	
कोंजिकोड-10	

[एफ.स.वी.-27021/46/(26)/94/होम्यो-ई-य]

लाल सिंह, अवर सचिव

2864 GL/2000—2.

पाद टिप्पणी :—मूल अधिसूचना का.आ. सं. 482(अ), तारीख 6 अगस्त, 1974 द्वारा जारी की गई तथा उसमें अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 740 (अ) तारीख 29 अगस्त, 1990 द्वारा अंतिम संशोधन किया गया था।

(Department of ISM & Homoeopathy)

New Delhi, the 18th October, 2000

S. O. 2378.—Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973), Dr. M. P. Prakasam, has been elected as a member to the Central Council of Homoeopathy from the University of Calicut.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health, and Family Planning (Department of Health), No. S.O. 482(E), dated the 6th August, 1974, namely :—

In the Table to the said notification, under the heading “Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3”, for serial number 4 and the entries

relating thereto, the following shall be substituted
namely :—

1.

2.

Name and address of Member	Name of State/ Union Territory
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“4. Dr. M. P. Prakasam, Assistant Professor, Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Kozhikode-10	University of Calicut”
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[F. No. V. 27021/46 (26)/94/Homoco-EU]

LAL SINGH, Under Secy.

Foot-note : The principal notification was issued vide S.O. No. 482(E) dated 6th August, 1974 and was last amended vide notification No. S.O. 740(E) dated 29th August, 1990.

बन्ध मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2379.—केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) को धारा (4) की उपधारा (3) (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त जकियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत इस अधिसूचना की तिथि में तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्य के स्वर्ण में सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों का नामांकन अधिसूचित करती है।

1. श्री बबू राजेन्द्र, भोरीगढ़, हगरीबोर्मानाहाली तालूक, जिला बेलारी, कर्नाटक	अधिनियम की धारा 4 (3) (घ) के तहत कर्नाटक सरकार द्वारा नामांकित
2. श्री एम सी स्वामी, ग्राम मानेयूर, अराहदव होबली, चामराज नगर तालूक, जिला चामराजनगर, कर्नाटक	

3. श्री ए आर वीरभद्रपा,
हनुमनथापुरा,
अब्दूर पोस्ट,
सिवलघटा तालूक, जिला कर्मोलर

[फा. सं. 25012/56/99—श्रम]

किंग धींगरा, संयुक्त भौतिक

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2379.—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (3) (d) of Section (4) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby notifies the nomination of the following persons to serve as members of the Central silk Board for a period of three years from the date of this notification subject to the provisions of the said Act.

1. Shri Babu Rajendra, Moriger, Hagaribommanahalli Taluk Bellary Distt. Karnataka	Nominated by the State Govt. of Karnataka under Section 4 (3)(d) of the Act.
2. Shri M. C. Swami, Maleyooryu Village, Arive Hobli, Chamarajanagar Taluk, Chamarajanagar Distt., Karnataka	
3. Shri A. R. Veerabhadrapa, Hanumanthapura, Abloor Post, Sidlaghatta Taluk, Kolar Distt.	

[F. No. 25012/56/99/Silk]

KIRAN DHINGRA, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

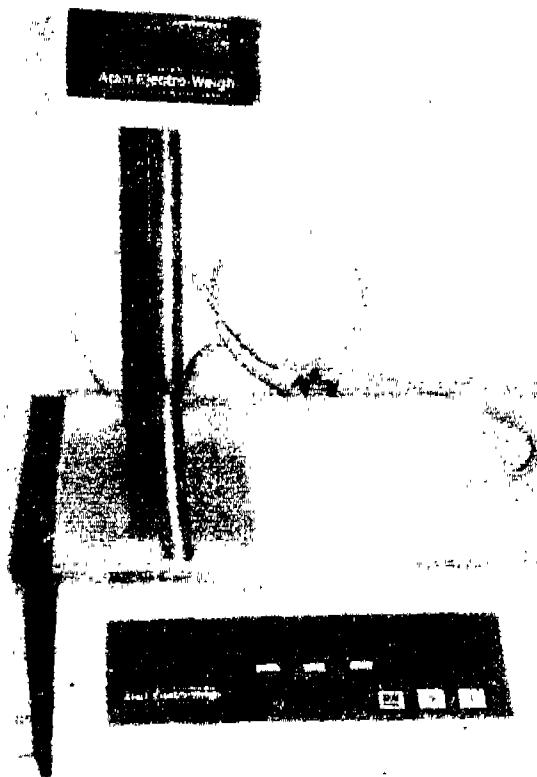
(उपभेदका पामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2380.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, शिहत प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की मंभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपभारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्किलों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) याली "ए टी II" श्रृंखला की अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, (टेबल टाप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण के माडल का, जिसके ओड का नाम "अटारी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात "माडल" कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैमर्स अटारी इंजेक्शन थेह, 1, सरगान अपार्टमेंट, जयन्त पार्क सोसायटी, टोडासर, (इसानपुर) अहमदाबाद द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/00/82 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) का अंकक सूचन सहित टेबल टाप प्रकार का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 1 ग्राम है। प्रदर्श एकक द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल भी डी) प्रकार का है। उपकरण 220 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आवृति की प्रस्थावर्ती भारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपभारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्किलों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यकरण वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 100,000 से कम या उसके बराबर तक है (एन ≤ 100,000) तथा जिसका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है, के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(36)/99]

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

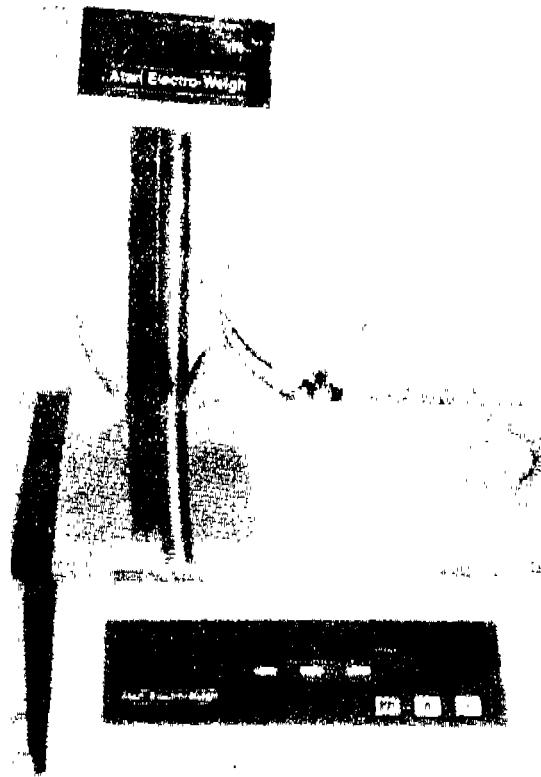
(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 20th October, 2000

S.O. 2380.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) of "AT II" series, belonging to High accuracy class (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "ATARIS", manufactured by M/s Atari Electro-Weigh, 1, Sarjan Apartment, Jayant park society, Ghodasar (Isanpur), Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/00/82:

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument of table top type with digital indication of maximum capacity 11 kg, minimum capacity 50 g and belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class II). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1g. The display unit is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 220 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum number of verification scale interval (n) less than or equal to 1,00,000 ($n \leq 1,00,000$) and with " e " value to $1 \cdot 10^1$, $2 \cdot 10^1$ and $5 \cdot 10^1$, K being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which, the approved model has been manufactured

[F. No. WM.-21(96)/99]

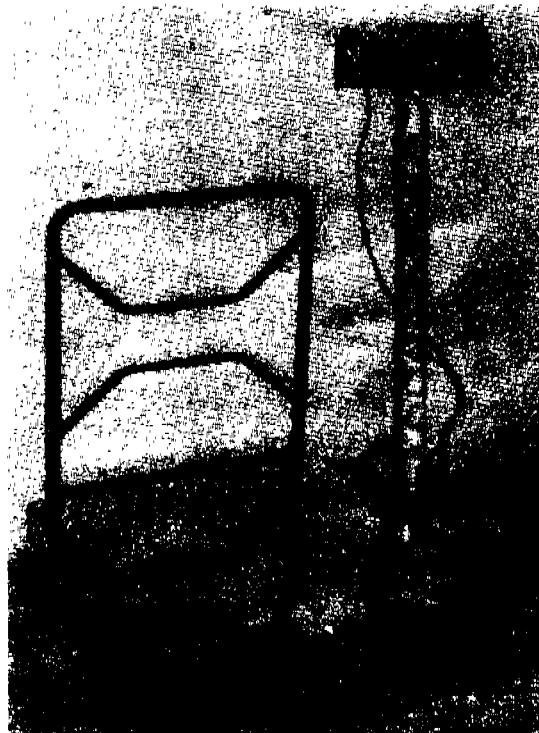
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2381.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, श्रिहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुसूच्य हैं और इस यात की संभाषना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अधिधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की भाग 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाली “ए. पी 5” श्रृंखला के अंकक मूल्यन, सहित अस्वचालित, (प्लॉट फार्म प्रकार भा) तोलन उपकरण के माडल का, जिसके ग्रांड का नाम “अटारी” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् “माडल” कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैमर्फ अटारी इलेक्ट्रो बेह, 1, सरजान अपार्टमेंट, जयन यार्क सोसायटी, टोडासर, (इमानपुर) अहमदाबाद द्वारा किया गया है और जिसमें अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/00/81 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह माडल मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का अंकक मूल्यन महित प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। मत्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्राम है। प्रदर्श एकक द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) प्रकार का है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आर्थूर की प्रत्यावर्ती भारा विस्तृत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की भाग 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यकरण वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिसके सत्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम मंख्या 10,000 से कम या उसके बगबग तक है (एन < 10,000) तथा जिसका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के हैं, के भनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पृष्ठाक या शृन्य के ममतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(96)/99]

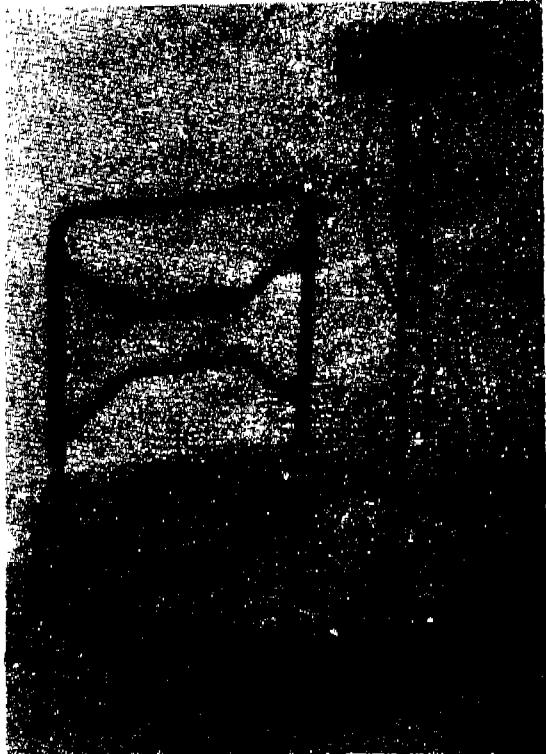
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, मिदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th October, 2000

S.O. 2381.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) of "AP 5" series, belonging to Medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATARI", manufactured by M/s Atari Electro-Weigh, 1, Sarjan Apartment, Jayant park society, Ghodasar (Isanpur), Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/00/81;

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument of platform type with digital indication of maximum capacity 30 kg, minimum capacity 100 g, and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. The display unit is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 220 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum number of verification scale interval (n) less than or equal to 10,000 ($n \leq 10,000$) and with " e " value to 1×10^k , 2×10^k , and $\times 10^k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which, the approved model has been manufactured.

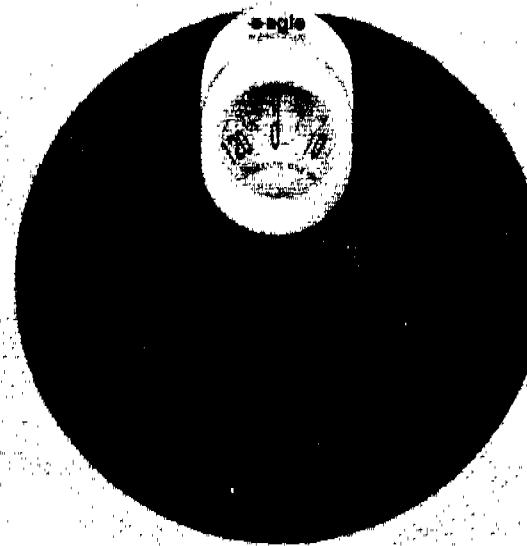
[F. No. WM.-21(96)/99]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2382.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में घण्ठित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल वर्थाधता अनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ई. जी. कांटावाला प्रा. लि., सं. 28/11, ओल्ड नगर, मुंधवा रोड, दामादर नगर, आक, नगर रोड, खराडी पुणे-411014 द्वारा विनिर्मित अस्थव्यासित यांत्रिक व्यक्ति तोलन उपकरण, जो साधारण वर्ग का है और जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ईगल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/09/2000/12 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणित प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल अस्थव्यासित, यांत्रिक साधारण वर्ग का है (वर्ग 4) तोलन (डायल प्रकार की) मशीन है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 500 ग्रा. है। यह ऐसा उपकरण है जिसमें तोलन संत्रावली और उस व्यक्ति के जिसका भार किया जाना है खड़े होने के लिए एस्टेटफार्म है। व्यक्ति का भार, बिना किसी टिकट के, डायल पर उपदर्शित होता है।

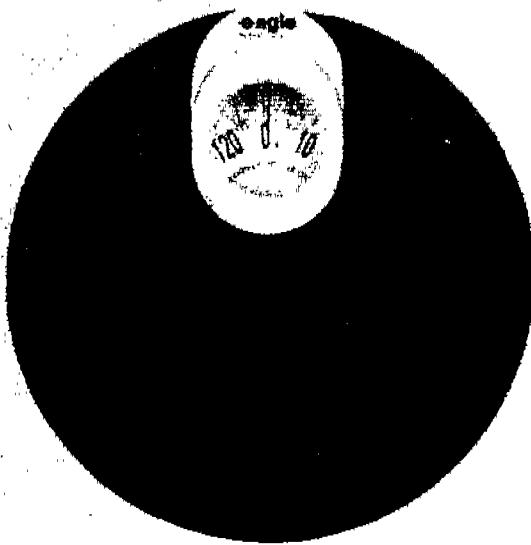
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(156)/99]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2000

S.O. 2382.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic mechanical person weighing of class III accuracy (ordinary accuracy) instrument (hereinafter referred to as the model) with brand name "EAGLE", manufactured by M/s E.G. Kantawalla Pvt. Ltd No. 28/1 Old Nagar, Mundhwa Road, Damadar Nagar, Off. Nagar Road, Kharadi, Pune-411014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/12;



The model is a non-automatic mechanical person weighing machine (dial type) of ordinary accuracy. Its maximum capacity is 150 kg and minimum capacity is 5 kg. The verification scale interval is 500 g. It is an instrument with weighing mechanism and a platform to receive the person to be weighed. The weight of a person is indicated on a dial without ticket.

[F. No. WM.-21(156)/99]

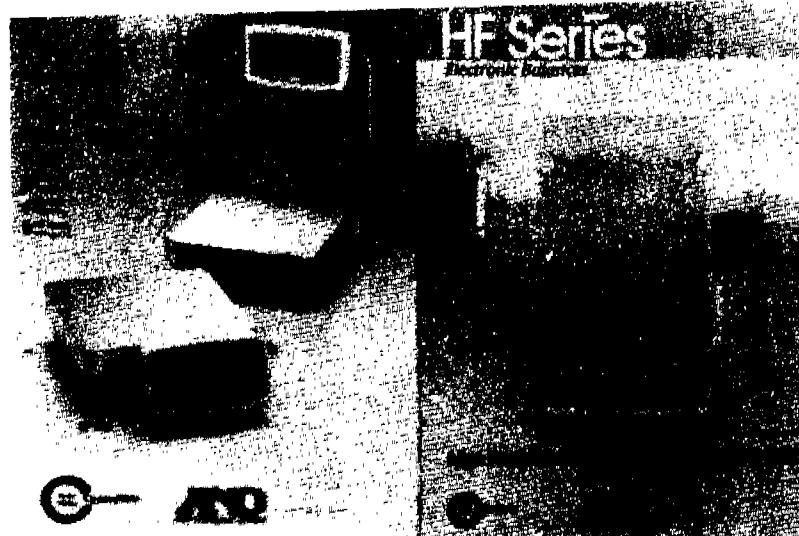
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2383.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रमुख रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के साथ ही नीदरलैंड्स मीटिंग्स्टम्ब्यूट (एन एस आई) द्वारा जो इस प्रयोजन के लिए नीदरलैंड का राष्ट्रीय निकाय है, पैटर्न के अनुमोदन और परीक्षण परिणामों को मंजूर और अनुमोदित किए जाने पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तीमरे परंतुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाली एच एफ श्रृंखला की अंकक प्राइम के साथ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, तोलन उपकरण के टेबल टॉप प्रकार के माडल का (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् "मॉडल" कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण भैमर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि., एंबिंगडन माइंस पार्क, एंबिंगडन, आक्सफोर्ड OX14 3 बाई एस, यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा और विक्रय में पूर्य या उसके पश्चात् उपकरण में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में मैमर्स एक्स ब्रैंड सिस्टम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुंबई द्वारा विपणन किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2000/91 समतुरंगित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एच एफ श्रृंखला का अस्त्रचालित तांत्रिक उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 मि.ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई तरल क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। उपकरण सीधे जनता को विक्रय के लिए नहीं है, यद्यपि इसे प्रतिपिछु नहीं किया गया है परन्तु कुछ कृत्य (जैसे मात्रा की गणना) इसमें नहीं हैं।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला और एच एफ 6 श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यकरण वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 8100 ग्रा. से कम या उसके बराबर है, भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 40,000 (एन 40000) से कम या उसके बराबर तक है तथा जिसका "(ई)" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है, जहां के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(17)/99]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2000

S.O. 2383.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, and also the pattern approval and test result granted and approved by the Nederlands Neetinstiitute (NMI), the national body for the purpose in Netherlands, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of electronic weighing instrument with digital display of table top type and of high accuracy class (Accuracy Class II) (herein referred to as the Model) of HF series manufactured by M/s. A and D Instruments Ltd., Abingdon Science Park, Abingdon, Oxford OX14 3YS, United Kingdom, marketed, in India without any alteration of instrument before or after sales by M/s Avon Weighing System Private Limited, Mumbai and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2000/91;

The Model (see the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument of HF series. Its maximum capacity is 4 kg and value of verification scale interval (c) is 100 mg. The display unit is of liquid crystal diode type. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply. The instrument is not meant for direct sales to public although this is not prohibited provided that some functions (like piece counting) are not present



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series and HF-6 series with maximum capacity less than or equal to 8100 g and verification scale interval greater than or equal to 10 mg with number of verification scale interval (n) less than or equal to < 40,000, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured

[F. No. WM -21(17)/99]

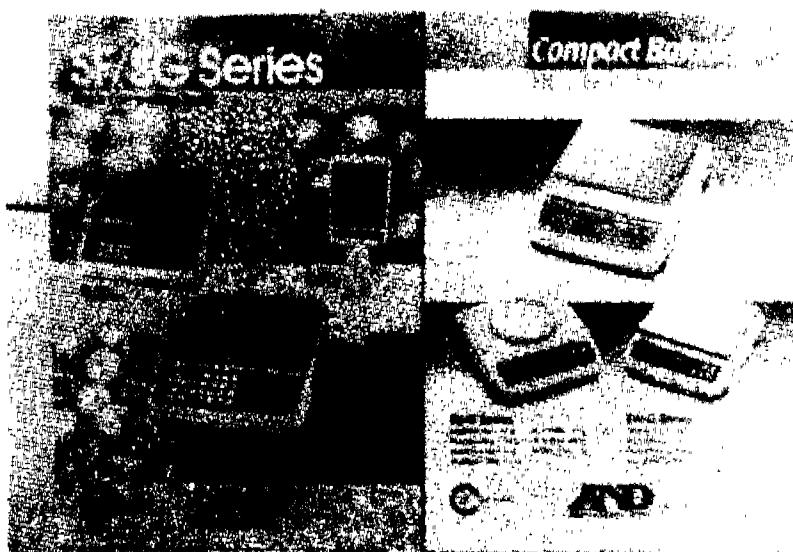
P. A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2384.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के साथ ही नीदरलैंड्स मीटिंग्स्ट्स्ट्रयूट (एन एम आई) द्वारा जो इस प्रयोजन के लिए नीदरलैंड का राष्ट्रीय निकाय है, पैटर्न के अनुमोदन और परीक्षण परिणामों को मंजूर करने और अनुमोदित करने पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्यंथों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त मेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे पंतुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) बाली एस एफ और एस जी श्रृंखला की, अंकक प्रदर्श सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तोलन उपकरण के टेबल टॉप प्रकार का माडल का (जिसे इसके पश्चात् "माडल" कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि., एविंगडन साइंस पार्क, एविंगडन आक्सफोर्ड OX14 3 वाई एस, यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा और विक्रय में पूर्व या उसके पश्चात् उपकरण में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में मैसर्स एवं ब्रेंडिंग मिस्ट्रिम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुंबई द्वारा विपणन किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/13/2000/92 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) एच एफ और एस जी श्रृंखला का अस्याधानित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधितम क्षमता 6 कि. ग्रा. और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (इ) 2 ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई तरल क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 ओल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यकरण बाला ऐसे तोलन उपकरण जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि. ग्रा. से 30 कि. ग्रा. की श्रेणी में हो और सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल 2 ग्रा. से अधिक या उसके बराबर है, भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 3000 (एन ≤ 3000) में कम या उसके बराबर तक है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(17)/99]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2000

S.O. 2384.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, and also the pattern approval and test result granted and approved by the Netherlands Meetinstituut (NMI), the national body for the purpose in Netherlands, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain the accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of electronic weighing instrument with digital display of table top type and of medium accuracy class (Accuracy Class III) (herein referred to as the Model) of SF and SG series manufactured by M/s. A and D Instruments Ltd., Abingdon Science park, Abingdon, Oxford OX 14 3YS, United Kingdom, marketed, in India without any alteration of instrument before or after sales by M/s Avon Weighing System Private Limited, Mumbai and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2000/92;

The Model (see the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument of SF and SG series. Its maximum capacity is 6 kg and value of verification scale interval (e) is 2g. The display unit is of liquid crystal diode type. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with maximum capacity in the range of 6 kg to 30 kg and verification scale interval greater than or equal to 2 g with verification scale interval (n) less than or equal to 3,000, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM.-21(17)/99]

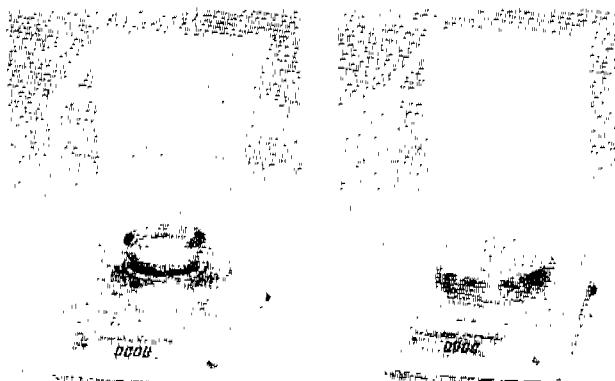
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2385.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट और साथ ही नीदरलैंड्स मीटिंग्स्ट्यूट (एन एम आई) द्वारा जो इस प्रयोजन के लिए नीदरलैंड का राष्ट्रीय निकाय है, पैटर्न के अनुमोदन और परीक्षण परिणामों को मंजूर करने और अनुमोदित करने पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि सागातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे परंतुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाली एच आर—ई सी श्रृंखला की, अंकक प्रदर्श सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, तोलन उपकरण के माडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात “माडल” कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैसर्स ए एंड डी इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स लि., एविंगडन साइंस पार्क, एविंगडन आक्सफोर्ड OX14 3 वाई एस, यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा और विक्रय से पूर्व या उसके पश्चात् उपकरण में यिना किसी परिषर्तन के भारत में मैसर्स एवन ऐंग सिस्टम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, मुंबई द्वारा विषयन किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2000/93 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एच आर—ई सी श्रृंखला का अस्वच्छालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 210 ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 1 मि. ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई तरल क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्टज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। उपकरण सीधे जनता को विक्रय के लिए नहीं है यद्यपि इसे प्रतिपिद्ध नहीं किया गया है परन्तु कुछ कृत्य (जैसे मात्रा की गणना) इसमें नहीं है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यकरण वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 210 ग्रा. से कम या उसके बराबर है और सत्यापन मापमान का अन्तराल 1 मि. ग्रा. से अधिक या उसके बराबर है, भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 2,10,000 (एन \leq 2,10,000) से कम या उसके बराबर तक है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(17)99]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2000

S.O. 2385.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority and also the pattern approval and test result granted and approved by the Nederlands Meetinstituut (NMI), the national body for the purpose in Netherlands, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of electronic weighing instrument with digital display of table top type and of Special accuracy class (Accuracy Class I) (hereinafter referred to as the Model) of HR-EC series, manufactured by M/s A and D Instruments Ltd., Abingdon Science Park, Abingdon, Oxford OX14 3YS United Kingdom, marketed in India without any alteration of instrument before or after sales by M/s Avon Weighing System Private Limited, Mumbai and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2000/93;

The model (see the figure given) is a non automatic weighing instrument of HR-EC series. Its maximum capacity is 210 g and value of verification scale interval (e) is 1 mg. The display unit is of liquid crystal diode type. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply. The instrument is not meant for direct sales to public although this is not prohibited provided that some functions (like piece counting) are not present.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with maximum capacity less than or equal to 210 g and verification scale interval greater than or equal to 1 mg with verification scale interval (n) $\leq 2,10,000$, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

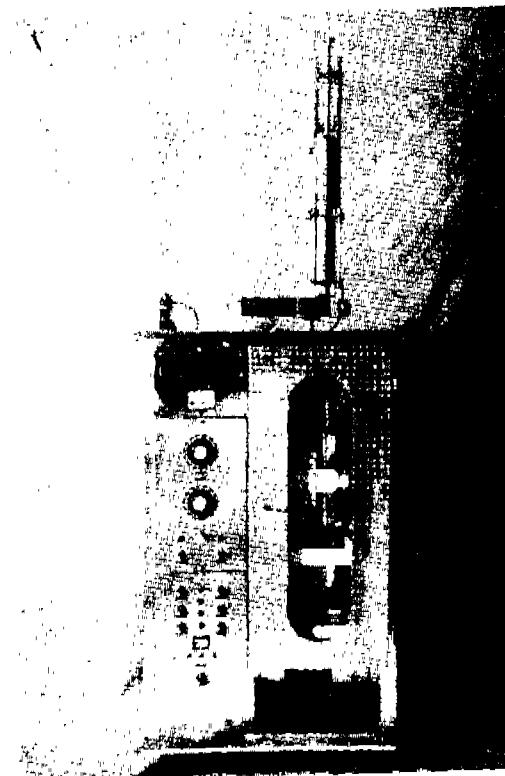
[F. No. WM.-21(17)/99]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2386.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) आट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपशाग (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और उपशाग (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रामरेड्डी पैकेजिंग इन्डोवेशन्स, यूनिट सं. 21, आई.डी.ए., मल्लापुर, हैदराबाद-500076 द्वारा विनिर्मित “डब्ल्यू. बी. बी-100” श्रृंखला की स्वचालित द्रव भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई.एन.डी./09/2000/107 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



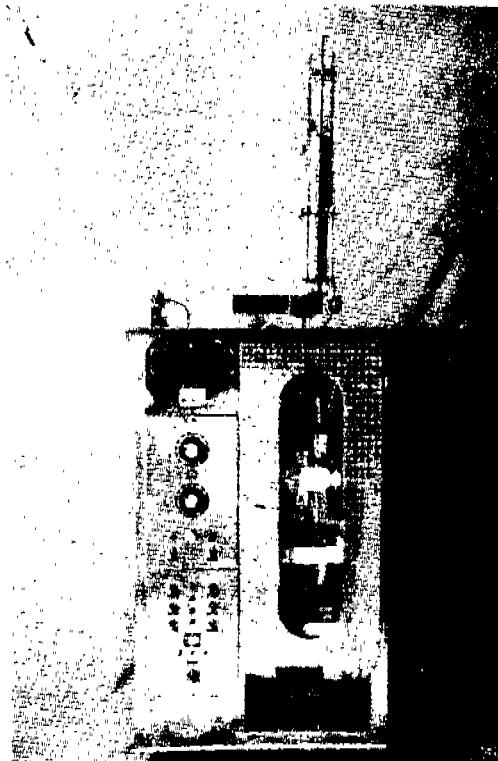
यह मॉडल एक स्वचालित द्रव भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 मि.ली. मे 1250 मि. ली. की श्रेणी की है और 900 पाउंच प्रति घण्टा की दर से जो परिमाण के घनत्व और प्रवाह यैशिप्रद्य भर निर्भर है। इसका चिपचिपे तरल पदार्थ जैसे कि बनस्पति, धी, मक्खन, पेंट आदि को भरने में प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करती है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(66)/2000]
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2000

S.O. 2386.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of Automatic Liquid filling machine (piston filler) of "WVV-100" series (herein referred to as model) manufactured by M/s. Rama Reddy Packaging Innovations, Unit No. 21, I.D.A , Mallapur, Hyderabad-500076, and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2000/107.



The Model is a Automatic Liquid machine (piston filler) with a maximum capacity in the ranges of 5 ml to 1250 ml with a maximum output rate of 900 pouches per hour depending upon the bulk density and flow characteristics. It is used to fill viscous liquids like vanasapathi, ghee, butter, paints etc. It operates on 220 volts and frequency 50 hertz, alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM.21(66)/2000]

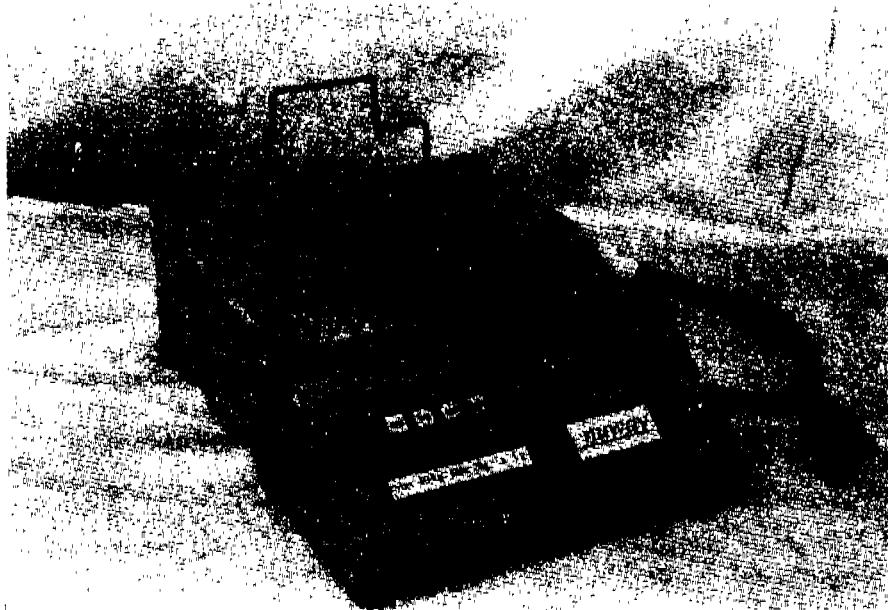
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2387.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (जीवे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्स मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अकार्ड इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स, 3/36, अनन्त बिल्डिंग, 217, प्रिंसस स्ट्रीट, मुंबई-400002 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता नं 111) वाले स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप पकार कार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "न्युवे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् "माडल" कहा गया है) जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2000/117 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) 10 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता और 20 ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता का तोलन उपकरण है और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आदेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आदेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्स अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला वाले ऐसे उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की अधिकतम संख्या 10,000 से कम या उसके बराबर है (एन \leq 10,000) तथा जिसका "ई" मान 1×10^{-4} , 2×10^{-4} और 5×10^{-4} है, जहां के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(105)/97]

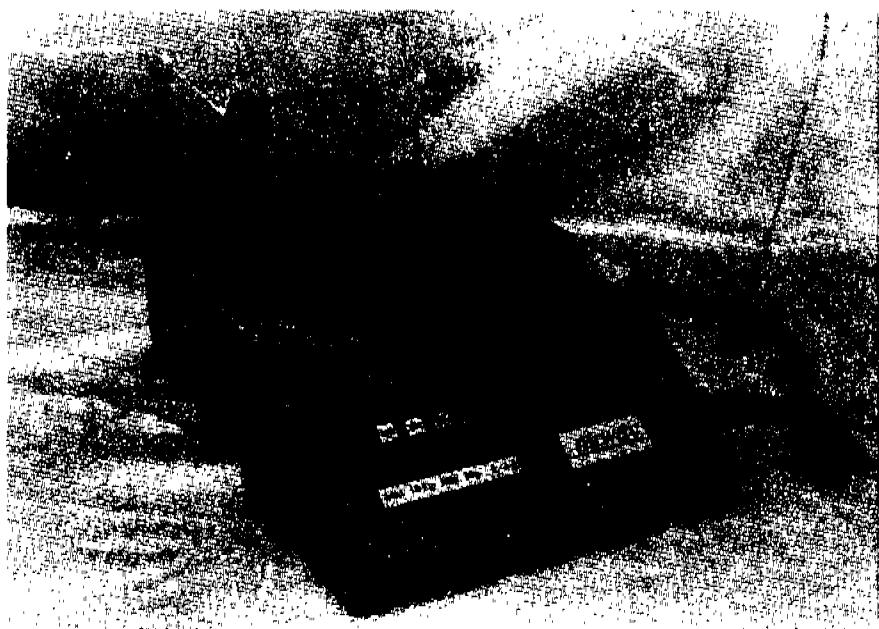
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2000

S.O. 2387.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of self-indicating, non-automatic, (table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class III) and with brand name "nuway" (hereinafter referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Accord Electronics, 3/36, Anant Building, 217, Princess Street, Mumbai-400002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/117;

The said Model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10 kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with number of verification scale interval (n) less than or equal to 10,000 ($n \leq 10,000$) and which 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , K being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM.-21(105)/97]

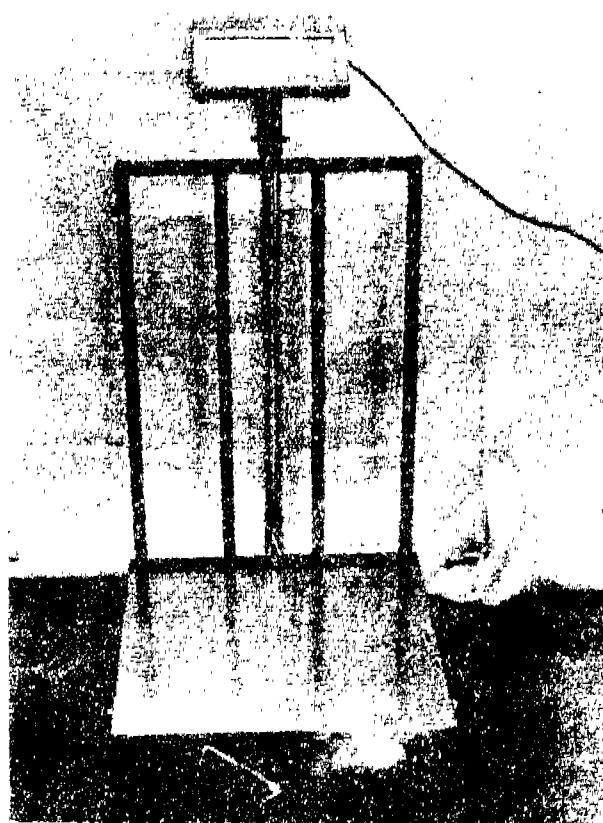
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2388.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रमुख रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुसूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि अलगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा।

अतः यह केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्कियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यम यथार्थता (वर्ग III यथार्थता) आले अंकक सूचन सहित स्यतः यत्क, अग्रवालित तोलन उपकरण (लेटारार्स प्रदान) के मॉडल का, जिसके खांड का नाम "न्यूके" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् "मॉडल" कहा गया है) और जिसका विनिर्माण मैमर्स अफाइ इन्डस्ट्रीजनिक्स, 3/36, अनल बिल्डिंग, 217, प्रिसेस स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई-400002 द्वारा किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन दिया आई एन डी/२००१/११५ ममननेशिय किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुल्य यूक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवक्षेपनात्मक धारन आद्येयतुल्य प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्तर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्याप्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यायकी धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम यी धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्कियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, 5 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता के साथ इसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेंक, यथार्थता और ऋणकरण बाला एसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा, जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी मिलात, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिसके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तर्गत (एन) की अधिकतम गण्डा 10,000 से कम या उसके बराबर है (एन \leq 10,000) तथा जिसका "ई" मान $1 \cdot 10^6$, $2 \cdot 10^6$ और $5 \cdot 10^6$ है, जहां के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पृष्ठीय या ग्राविटी के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(105)97]

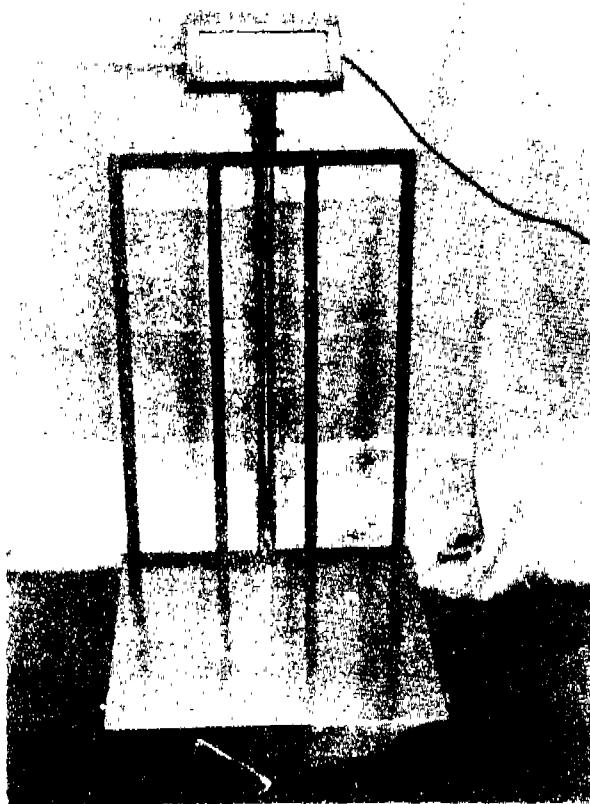
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विभिन्न माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2388.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of self-indicating, non-automatic (platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "nuway" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Accord Electronics, 3/36, Anant Building, 217, Princess Street, Mumbai-400002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/118.

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.



And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity up to 5 tonnes with number of verification scale interval (n) less than or equal to 10,000 ($n \leq 10,000$) and which 'e' value $1 \cdot 10^k, 2 \cdot 10^k, 5 \cdot 10^k$, k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model have been manufactured.

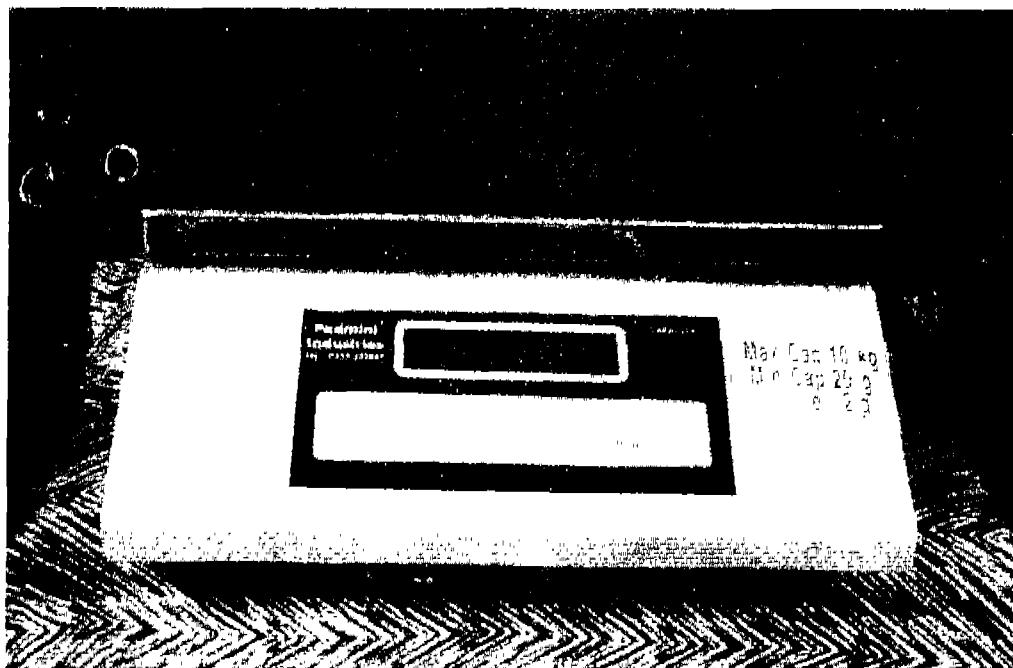
[F. No. WM.-21(105)/97]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

का.आ.2389.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा माझन अनुमोदन और परीक्षण के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के परचात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीति दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्यंथों के अनुसर हैं और इन बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में इपरवक्त सेवा करता रहेगा।

अनुग्रह: अब केन्द्रीय संसदीकार, उक्त अधिनियम वर्ग धारा 36 का उपभाग (८) द्वारा पठन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पदिमनी इंडस्ट्रीज प्लाट सं. 6, खोजा कालोनी, न्यू रेलवे गुइम के भासन, भारतगांव-416410 द्वारा अधिनियम भव्यता वर्षांथता (वर्धयथा वर्ग III) वाले श्रंखला के स्वतः सुचक, अस्वत्त्वालित अंकक सूचन सहित तालिम उपकरण (टेबल दाप) के मॉडल का, जिसके प्रांड का नाम “अकार्ड” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् “मॉडल” कहा गया है) और जिसे अनन्मोदन चिन्ह भाई एन डी/09/2000/115 समनदेशित किया गया है, अनन्मोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मार्डल (आकृति देखें) 10 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता और 40 ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शर्त प्रतिशत व्यष्टकलनात्मक भारित आद्येयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्तर्जक डायोड प्रदर्शन तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विश्व प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



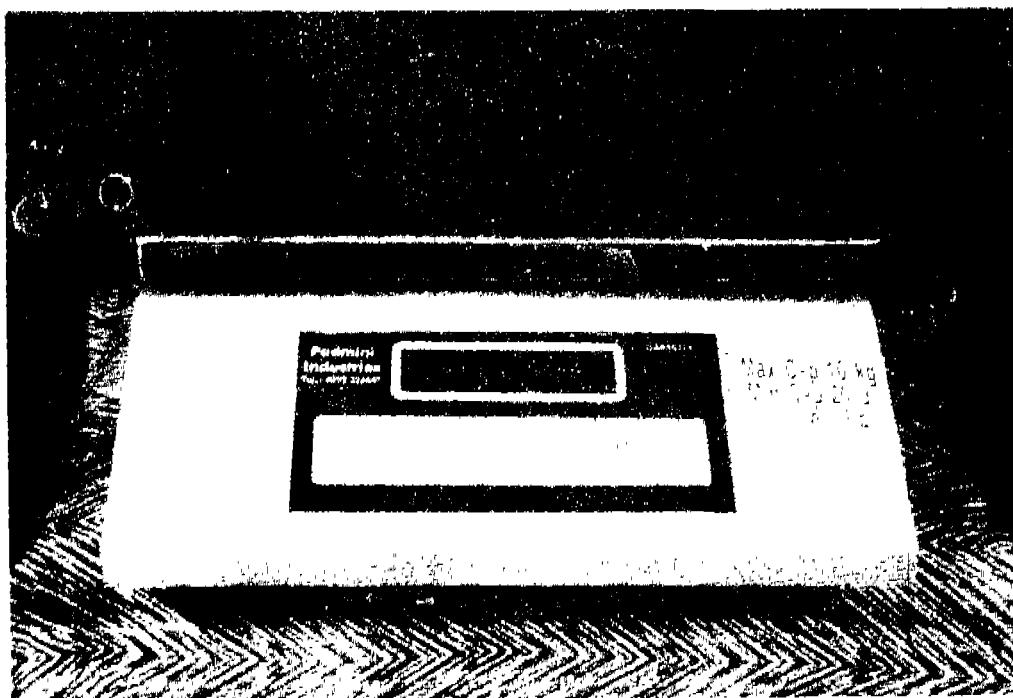
और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा ३० वाली अपेक्षा (११) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मार्डल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उमी श्रृंगारों वाले पैसे उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता ५० कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उभी मिलायांत, डिजाइन और उग्री सामान एवं कसा जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित मार्डल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सम्बन्धित सामान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या १०,००० से कम या उसके बराबर है (एन \leq १०,०००) तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 और 5×10^4 है, जहां के घनातक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2389.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "Accord" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Padmini Industries, Plot No. 6, Khoja Colony, Opp. New Railway Goods, Sangli-416416 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/115.

The said model (see figure) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10 kg. and minimum capacity of 40 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.



And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with number of verification scale interval (n) less than or equal to 10,000 ($n \leq 10,000$) and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM.21(51)/98]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2390.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा मॉडल अनुमोदन और परीक्षण के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त संवेदन करता रहेगा।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पदिमनी इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लाट सं. 6, खोजा कालोनी, न्यू रेलवे ग्रुप्प के सामने, मांगली-4 16416 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) आले स्वतः मूल्यक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सुचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बांड का नाम “ अकार्ड ” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2000/116 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) 300 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता और 1 कि.ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) मान 50 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आद्येयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 थोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



केन्द्रीय भवान उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी शृंखला वाले ऐसे उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 10,000 से कम या उसके बराबर है (एन \leq 10,000) तथा जिनका “ ई ” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 और 5×10^4 है, जहाँ के बनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(51)/98]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2390.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "Accord" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Padmuni Industries, Plot No. 6, Khoja Colony, Opp. New Railway Goods, Sangli-416416 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/116:

The said model (see figure) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300 kg and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity up to 5 tonne with number of verification scale internal (n) less than or equal to 10,000 ($n \leq 10,000$) and with 'e' value to 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

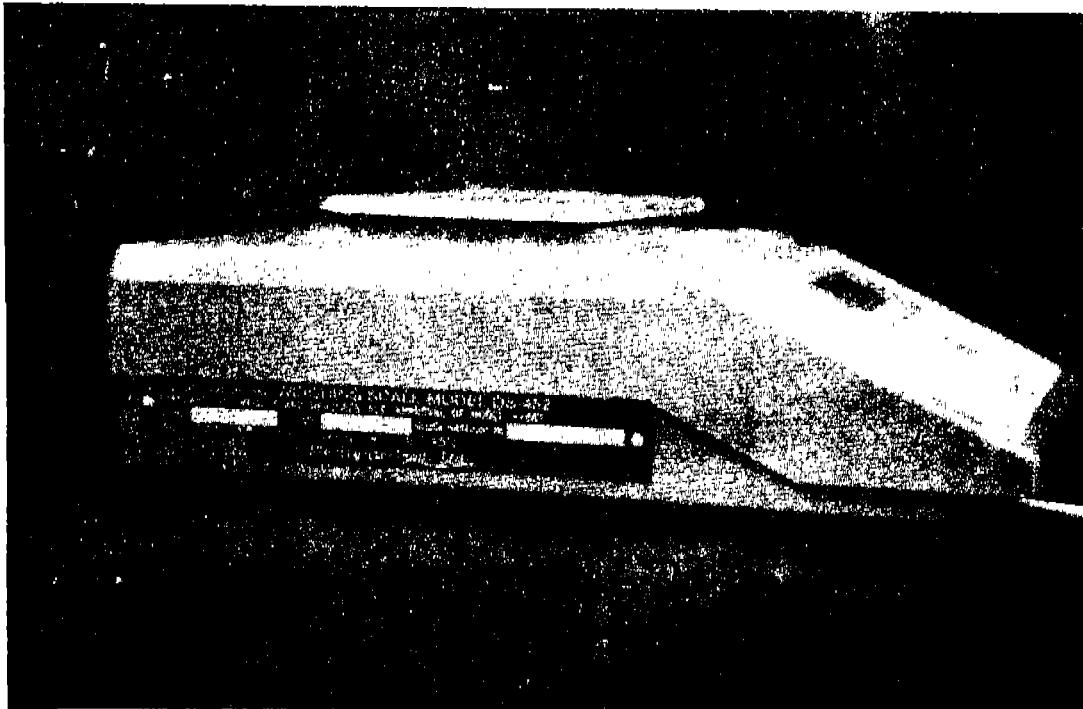
[F. No. WM.21(51)/98]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2391.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, शिल्प प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रमुख रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योग के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की मंभावता है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता यनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त मेया पदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैमर्स एस्से इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सं. 377, छठा क्राम, विनगन गार्डन, बंगलोर-560027 द्वारा विनियमित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता नंग 11) वाले "डी एम-452" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप पकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके घोड़ का नाम "ई एम एम एंड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् "मॉडल" कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2000/106 ममनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) 15 कि.गा की अधिकतम क्षमता और 25 ग्राम की न्यूनतम क्षमता का तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 0.5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आवेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनामक भारित आवेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भार ग्राही आवायताकार सेवक वाला है जिसकी भूजाएँ 265×205 मि.मी. हैं। पकाश उत्पर्जक डायोड परदश तोलन परिणाम उपर्दर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती शारा विशुल पदाय पर कार्य करता है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला वाले ग्राम तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक होगी और जिनके विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी भिन्नांति, डिजाइन और उसी मापदण्ड से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तर्गत (एन) की मंख्या 1,00,000 से अम या उसके बराबर है (एन \leq 1,00,000) तथा जिसका "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 और 5×10^4 है, जहां के घनात्मक या फ़ॉराम्सक पृष्ठाएँ या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(20)/2000]

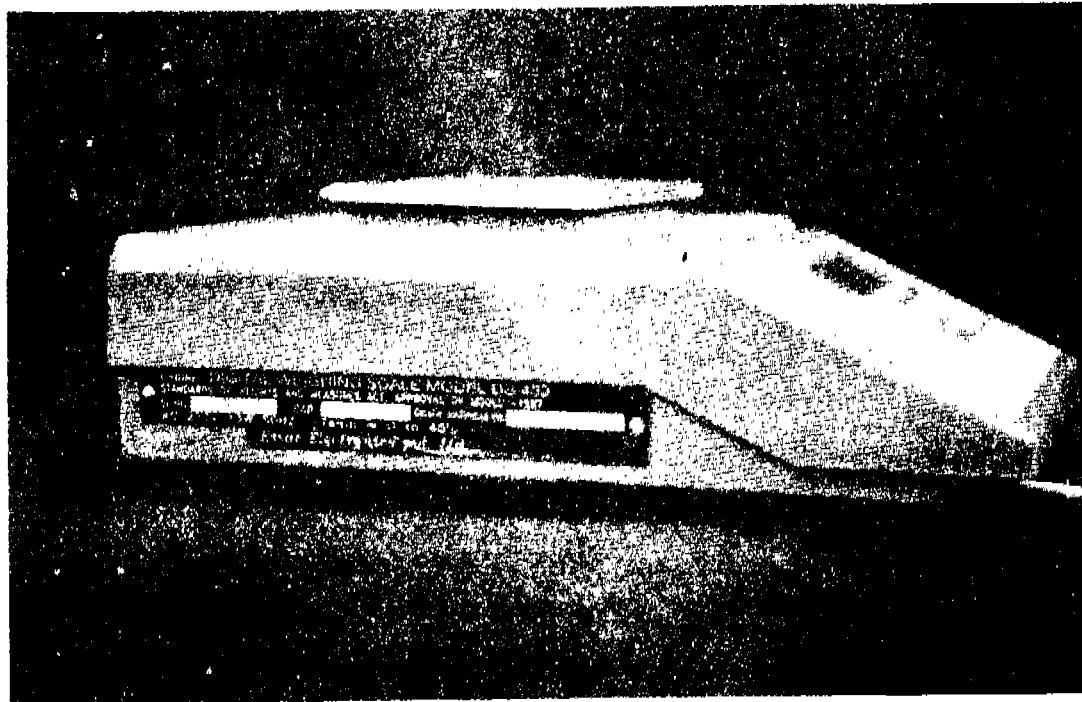
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2391.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain the accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "DS-452" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Essae-Electronics Private Limited, No. 377, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/106:

The said model (see figure) is weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15 kg and minimum capacity of 25 g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 0.5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of side 265×205 millimetre. The Liquid crystal diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply:



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg, with number of verification scale interval (*n*) less than or equal to 1,00,000 ($n \leq 1,00,000$) and with '*e*' value to $1 \cdot 10^4$, $2 \cdot 10^4$ and $5 \cdot 10^4$, *k* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM.-21(20)/2000]

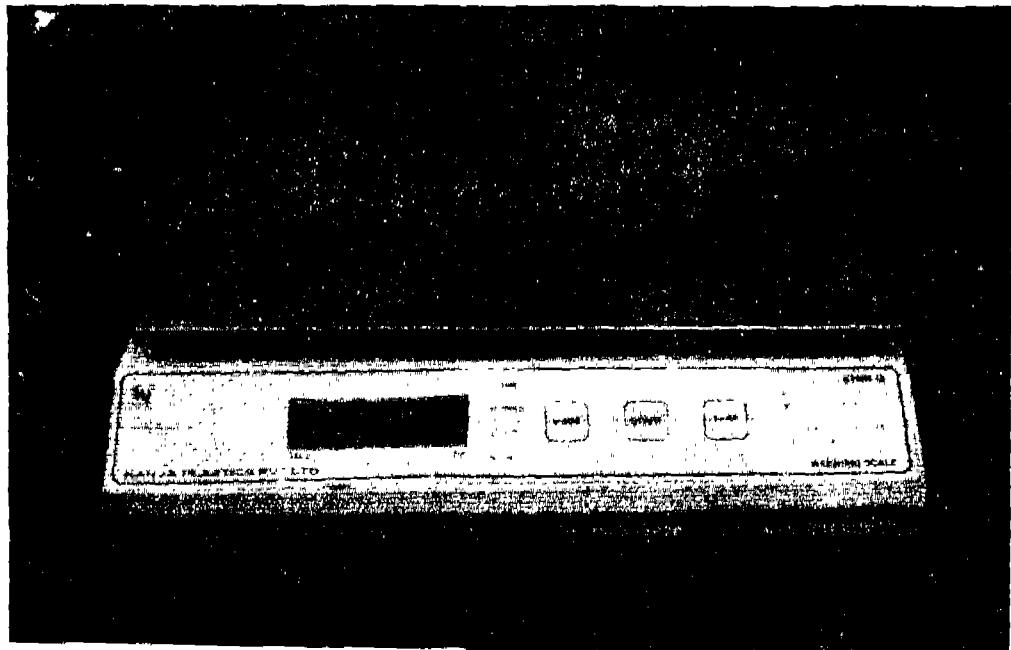
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2392.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा मॉडल अनुमोदन और परीक्षण के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह भवान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुसूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कनवा प्लास्टिक्स प्रा०ल०, सर्वे सं. 47/2, विसुलनहल्ली, डोडाबल्लापुर, बंगलौर 561203 द्वाग विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता घर्ग 11) वाले “के टी डब्ल्यू एच” शृंखला के अस्थचालित अंकक प्रदर्श महित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “कनवा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् “माडल” कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2000/110 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) 12 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता और 20 ग्राम की न्यूनतम क्षमता का अस्थचालित तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत परिशत अवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येयतुलन प्रभाव है। भार ग्राही आवश्यकार सेक्षण का है जिसकी भुजाएं 275×325 मि.मी. हैं। प्रकाश उत्तरार्द्ध डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विशुल प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी शृंखला याने एंसे उपकरण भी लोगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी मिलांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1,00,000 से कम या उसके बराबर है (एन \leq 1,00,000) तथा जिसका “ई” मान 1×10^{-4} , 2×10^{-4} और 5×10^{-4} है, जहां के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णीक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. -21(51)/2000]

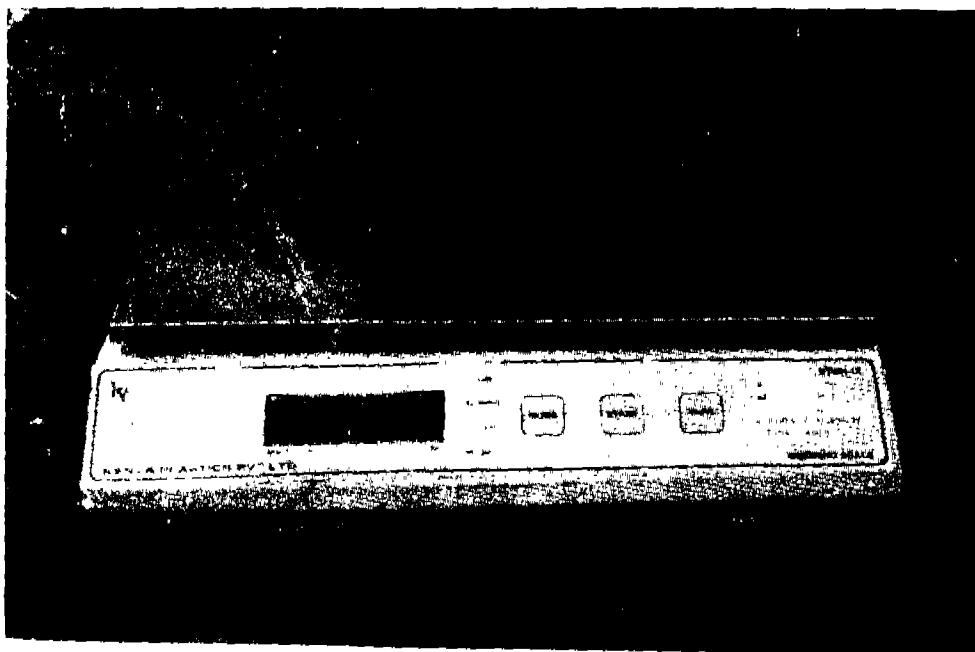
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2392.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain the accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) belonging to High Accuracy (Accuracy class H) with digital display of "KTWH" series with brand name "Kanya" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s.Kanya Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Survey No. 47/2, Bisuvanahalli, Doddaballapur, Bangalore-561203, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/110:

The said model (The figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 12 kg. and minimum capacity of 20 g. The value of verification scale interval (c) is 1 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of side 275 x 325 millimetre. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply:



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with number of verification scale division (n) less than or equal to 1,00,000 ($n \leq 1,00,000$) and with 'c' value of $1 \cdot 10^k$, 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured

[F No. WM.-21(54)/2000]

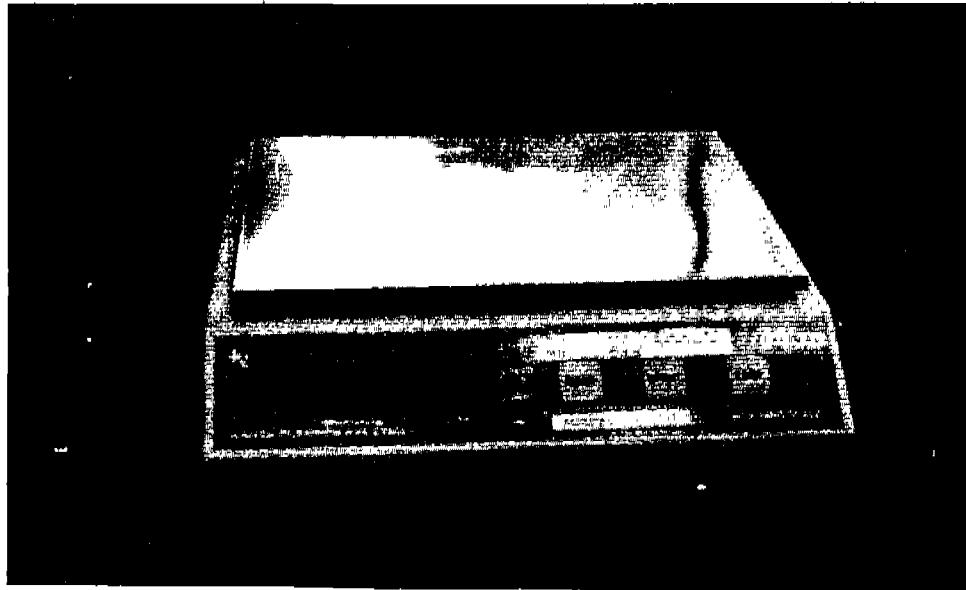
P. A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2393.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वाग मॉडल अनुमोदन और पर्याप्ति के साथ उस प्रमाण परिचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) द्वारा और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपवर्गों के प्रनुस्पत हों और इस यात्रा में भावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त भौत्या करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वाग प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कनवा प्लाम्पिंस्ट्रम प्रार्थना, मर्वे मं. 47/2, थिम्ब्यनहल्ली, डॉडाबल्लारपुर, बंगलोर-561203 द्वाग विर्निमित भूम्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “के टी डब्ल्यू एम” शृंखला के अन्वर्चालित अंकक प्रदर्श महित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप पकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ग्रांड का नाम “कनवा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् “माडल” कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिल्ड आई एन डी 09/2000/111 ममनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) 4.5 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता और 20 याम की व्यूनाम क्षमता का अन्वर्चालित तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) मान 1 घ्राम है। इसमें एक आवेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक भारित आवेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भार ग्राही आवेयताकार सेक्शन का है जिसकी भुजाएं 260/290 मि.मी. हैं। प्रकाश उत्पर्जक डायोड पर्दर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 थोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्ता अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी शृंखला वाले ऐसे उपकरण भी छोंग जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी मापदण्ड से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 10,000 से कम या उसके बराबर है (एन ले 10,000) ८२। जिसका ‘ई’ मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के हैं, जहाँ के बनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(54)/2000]

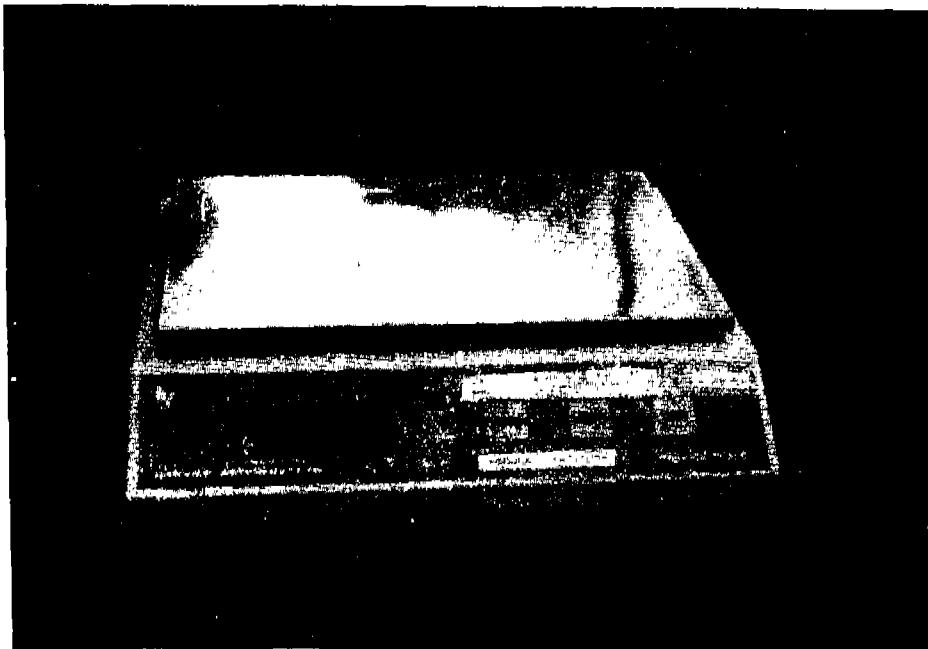
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2393.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) belonging to Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) with digital display of "KTWM" series with brand name "Kanya" (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Kanya Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Survey No 47/2, Bisuvanahalli, Doddaballapur, Bangalore-561203, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/111;

The said Model (see figure) is non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 4.5 kg. and minimum capacity of 20 g. The value of verification scale interval (*c*) is 1 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of side 260 x 290 millimetre. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of 36 section said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with number of verification scale division (*n*) less than or equal to 10,000 (*n* < 10,000) and with '*c*' value of $1 \cdot 10^k$, $2 \cdot 10^k$ and $5 \cdot 10^k$, *k* being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

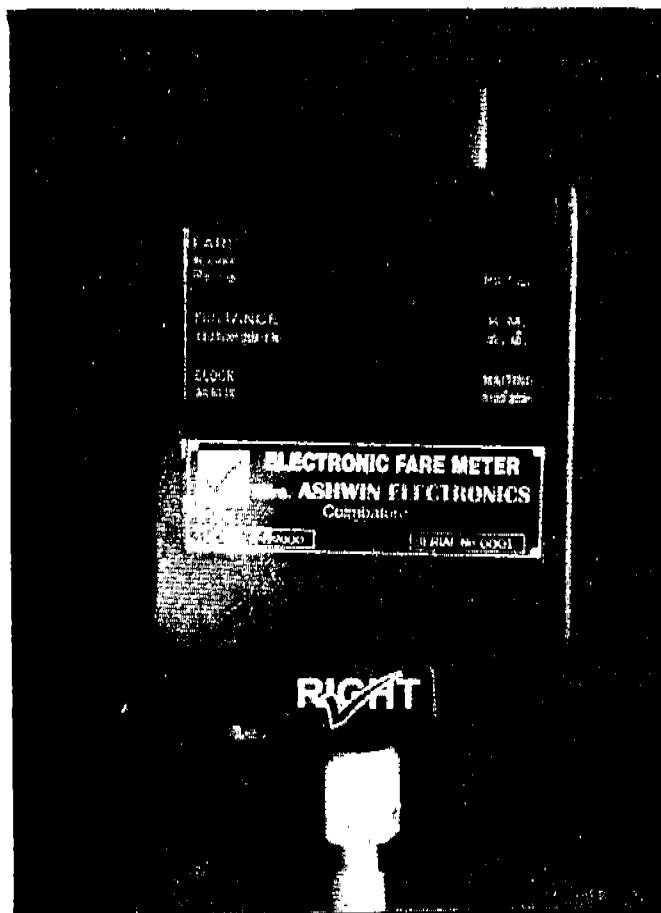
[F. No. WM.21(54)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2394.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुस्तुप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अय केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्फ अश्विनी इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स, 23, अष्टलक्ष्मी नगर, मुन्दरपुरम, कोयम्पुरू-24 द्वारा विनिर्वित यथार्थता (यथार्थता धर्म) बाले शृंखला के अंकक प्रदर्श सहित (टैक्सी/आटोमीटर) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “राइट” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् “मॉडल” कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2000/114 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) इलैक्ट्रोनिक टेक्सी मीटर है जिसमें दूरी और समय मापने की युक्ति सम्मिलित की गई है। यह यात्री द्वारा यात्रा के किसी भी पल में संदेय प्रभार का योग निरंतर उपदर्शित करता है। संदेय भाड़ा यात्रा की दूरी और किसिपय गति से नीचे लिए गए समय का फलन है।

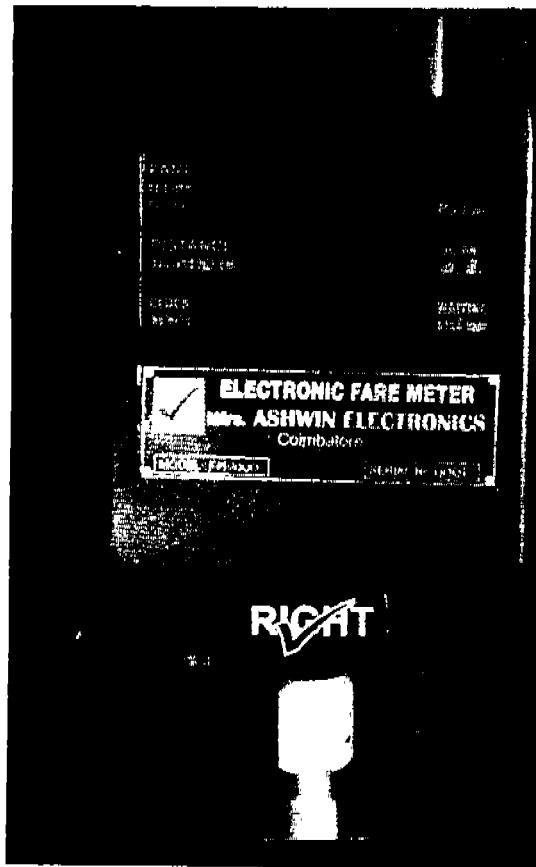
[फा. सं. डस्ट्यू. एम.-21(114)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O.2394.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso of sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Taxi/Auto metre with digital display and with brand name "Right" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Ashwini Electronics, 23, Astalakshmi Nagar, Sundarapuram Coimbatore-24 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/114;



The Model (the figure given) is an electronic taxi meter incorporated with a distance and time measuring device. It totalizes continuously indicates the fare at any moment of the journey, charges payable by passenger. The fare to pay is a function of the distance travelled and length of time occupied below a certain speed.

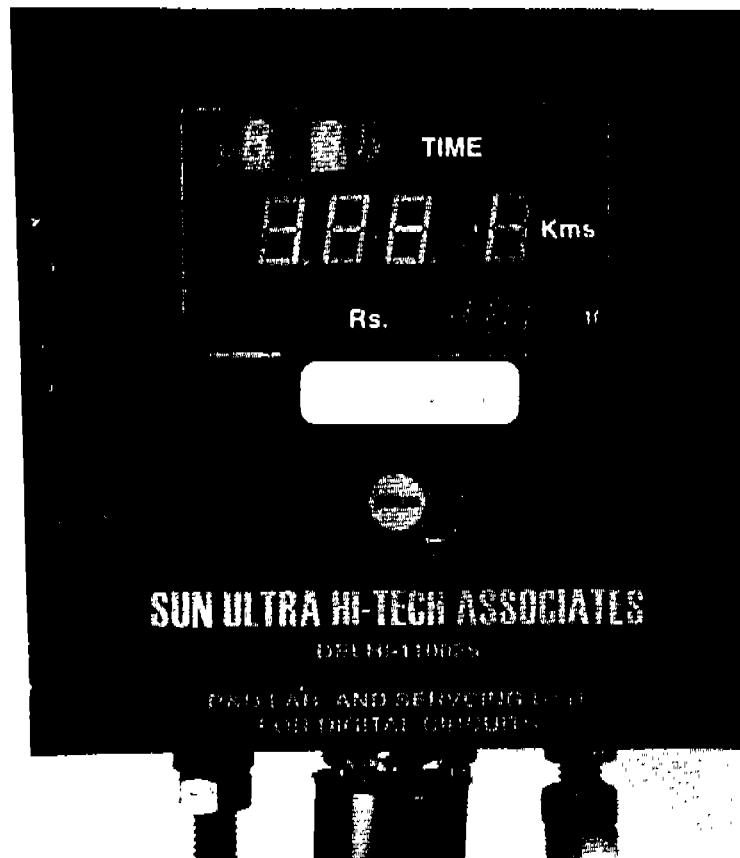
[F. No. WM.-21(114)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ.2395 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में चर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की मंभष्टना है कि लगातार पर्योग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल व्याथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम द्वी धारा 36 की उपभारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर सन अलट्रा हाई-टैक एमोमिण्टम, नई दिल्ली-25 द्वारा विनिर्मित अंकक प्रदर्श सहित टैक्सी/आटो मीटर के मॉडल का, जिसके ग्रांड का नाम "सन अलट्रा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात मॉडल कहा गया है), और जिसे अनुमोदन खिलाफ आई एन डी/09/2000/113 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) इलैक्ट्रोनिक टैक्सी मॉटर है जिसमें दूरी और समय मापने की युक्ति सम्मिलित की गई है। यह यात्री द्वारा संदेश प्रभार का यात्रा के प्रत्येक पल पर निरंतर यांग निकालकर उपदर्शित करता है। ("संदेश भाड़ा" यात्रा की दूरी और क्रतिपय गति से नीचे लिये गये समय का फलन है।)

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2395.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain the accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso of Sub-Section (3) and Sub-Section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Taxi/auto meter with digital display and with brand name "Sun ultra" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Sun Ultra Hi-Tech Associates, New Delhi-25 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/113;



The model (see the figure) is an electronic taximeter incorporated with a distance and time measuring the device. It totalize continuously indicates the fare at any moment of the journey, charges payable by passenger. The Fare to pay is a function of the distance travelled and length of time occupied below a certain speed.

[F. No. WM.-21(109)/2000]

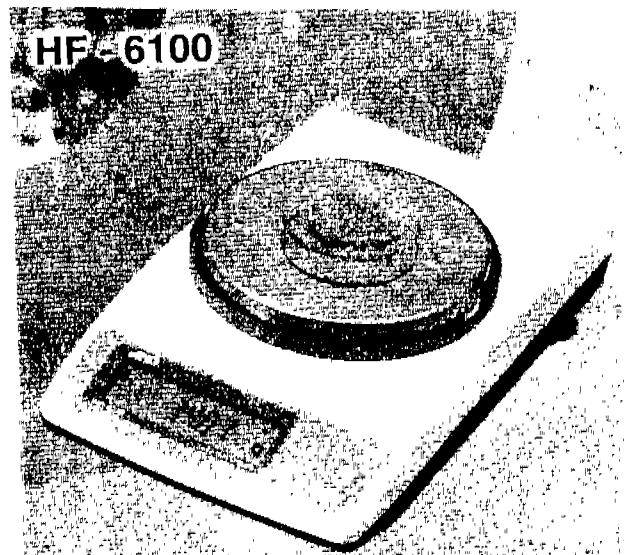
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2396—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा मॉडल अनुमोदन और परीक्षण के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशेष (वर्ग की वर्ग- I यथार्थता) एच एम शृंखला वाली "एण्ड" मैसर्म अफकोमैट बेलन्सिम, 9 वैलेस स्ट्रीट, फोर्ट, मुम्बई-400001 द्वारा विनिर्मित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/00/82ए समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग का (यथार्थता वर्ग- I तोलन) उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6100 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्राम है। सत्यापन अधिमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्राम है। द्रव्य क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्टज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी शृंखला वाले ऐसे उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 किं.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिल्वांत, डिजाइन और उसी स्थान से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 50,000 से कम या उसके बराबर है (एन \geq 50,000) तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है, जहाँ के घनात्मक या ग्रहणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(148)/99]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

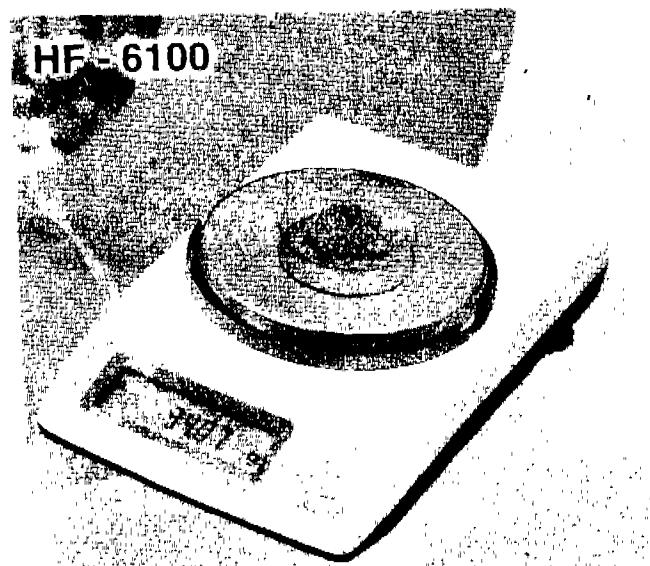
२४६५६१/२०००-७

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O.2396.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the model) of "HF" series belonging to Special accuracy class (Accuracy class I), and with brand name "AND", manufactured by M/s AfcoSet Balances, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay-400 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/00/82A;

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument of table top type with digital indication of maximum capacity 6100g, minimum capacity 1g and belonging to special accuracy class (accuracy class I). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. The display unit is of liquid crystal display (LCD) type. The instrument operates on 220 volts and 50 hertz, alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-Section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and maximum number of verification scale interval (n) more than or equal to 50,000 ($n \geq 50,000$) and with ' e ' value to $1 \cdot 10^k$, $2 \cdot 10^k$ and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM.-21(148)/99]

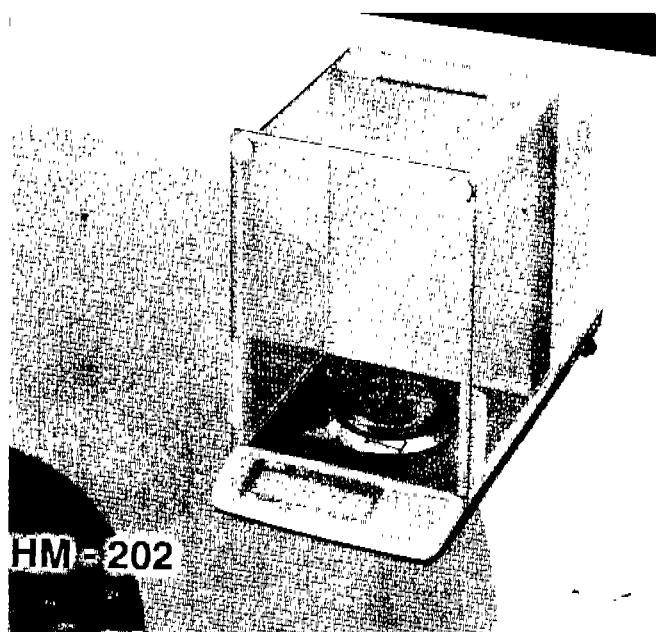
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2397.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वाग मॉडल अनुमोदन और परीक्षण के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्यांथों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशेष (वर्ग की वर्ग-1 यथार्थता) एच एम शृंखला वाली "एण्ड" मैसर्स अफकांसेट बैलेमिस, 9 बैलेम म्ट्रीट, फॉर्ट, मुंबई-400001 द्वारा विनिर्मित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/00/83 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग का (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) तोलन उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 210 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन अधिमान अन्तराल (ई) 1 मि. ग्राम है। द्रव्य क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्यांतर करता है। उपकरण 230 खोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत, उसी शृंखला वाले ऐसे उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक हैं और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वाग उसी मिलांत, डिजाइन और उसी मामग्री में किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 50,000 से कम या उसके बराबर है (एन > 50,000) तथा जिसका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के हैं, जहाँ के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णीक या शून्य के ममतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(148)/99]

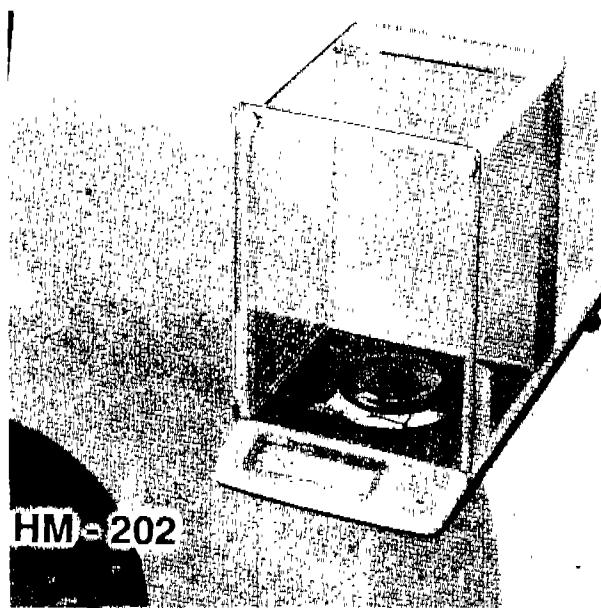
पी. प. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विभिन्न माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O.2397.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the model) of "HM" series belonging to Special accuracy class (Accuracy class I), and with brand name "AND", manufactured by M/s. AfcoSet Balances, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Mumbai-400 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/00/83;

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument of table top type with digital indication of maximum capacity 210g, minimum capacity 100 mg and belonging to special accuracy class (accuracy class I). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1 mg. The display unit is of liquid crystal display (LCD) type. The instrument operates on 220 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and maximum number of verification scale interval (n) more than or equal to 50,000 ($n \geq 50,000$) and with ' c ' value to 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(148)/99]

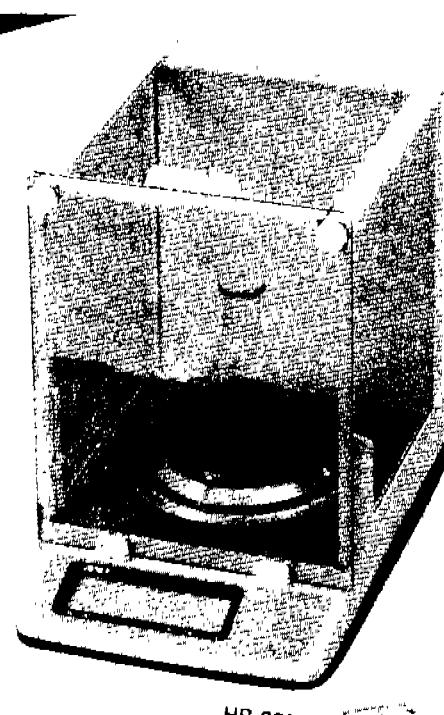
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2398.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा मॉडल अनुमोदन और परीक्षण के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में शर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस यात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशेष वर्ग (वर्ग- I यथार्थता) एवं आर शृंखला वाली "एण्ड" मैमर्म अफकोमैट येलेन्सिस, 9 वैलेम स्ट्रीट, फोर्ट, मुम्बई-400001 द्वारा विनिर्मित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/00/84 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग का (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) तोलन उपकरण है, जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन अधिमान अन्तराल (ई) 1 मि. ग्राम है। द्रव्य क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श तोमन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज आवृत्ति की प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



HR-200

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा पदत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत उसी शृंखला याले ऐसे उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी मिलांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 50,000 से कम या उसके बराबर हैं (एन >50,000) तथा जिसका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है, जहाँ के घनात्मक या क्रणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. मं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(148)/99]

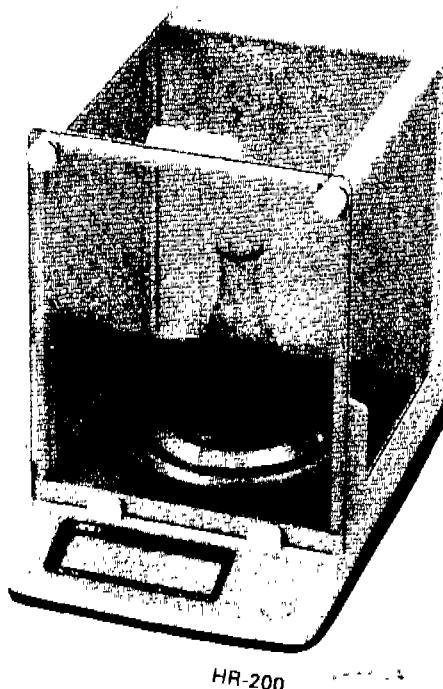
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2000

S.O. 2398.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see (figure) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the model) of "HR" series belonging to Special accuracy class (Accuracy class I) and with brand name "AND", manufactured by M/s Afcoset Balances, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Mumbai-400 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/00/84;

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument of table top type with digital indication of maximum capacity 60g minimum capacity 100 mg. and belonging to special accuracy class (accuracy class I). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1 mg. The display unit is of liquid crystal display (LCD) type. The instrument operates on 220 volts 50 hertz, alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and maximum number of verification scale interval (n) more than or equal to 50,000 ($n \geq 50,000$) and with 'e' value to 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM.-21(148)/99]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

धर्म मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2399.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरिनेटेन्ट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिसेस के प्रबंधताव के संयुक्त नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-40012/73/99-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्ट्रिक्ट अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 9th October, 2000

S.O. 2399.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jaipur, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-10-2000.

[No. L-40012/73/99-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CIT-J-57/99

Reference No. L-40012/73/99-IR(DU) dated 25-8-99
 Shri Banwari Lal Saini
 S/o Shri Ramesh Chand Saini
 Village-Mejpur
 Teh. Laxmangarh. Distt . Alwar.

V/s

The Superintendent,
 Post Office,
 Moti Deongri.
 Alwar.

ATTENDANCE.

For the applicant . Shri Suresh Kashyap

For the non-applicant Shri Tej Prakash.

Date of Award : 3-8-2000

AWARD

The Central Government has referred the following dispute under clause (d) of subsection (1) of sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred as the Act, 1947) for adjudication.

"Whether the action of the Sr. Supdt. of Post Office, Alwar in terminating the services of Shri Banwari Lal Saini is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen is entitled?"

The applicant filed the statement of claim stating that he was appointed on the post of Dak Vahak a permanent post in the office of the non-applicant No. 2 on 18-6-96. He continued to work upto 14-2-97 but his services were terminated w.e.f. 15-2-97 without any cause. He worked for more than 2864 GI/2000-9.

240 days during the above period. The non-applicant terminated his service violating Sections 25-I and G of the Act, 1947 and Rule-77 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 (hereinafter referred as the Rules, 1957). The establishment of the non-applicant falls within the definition of the "industry" as per Section 2(O) of the Act, 1947 and the provisions of Act, 1947 are applicable in his case. The applicant is unemployed since the date of the termination. It was proved that the termination of the applicant be held unjust and illegal and the non-applicant should be directed to reinstate him in service with back wages;

On behalf of the non-applicant preliminary objection was taken that the establishment of the non-applicant does not fall within the definition of "industry". The services of the applicant are governed by Post and Telegraph Extra Department Conduct and Service Rules, 1964 (hereinafter referred as the Rules, 1964) and the provisions of the Act, 1947 are not applicable in his case. It was stated that the applicant was appointed temporarily as a substitute of Ramblalose Dukhlaik who was remained absent without sanction of leave. The applicant was not appointed as per the prescribed procedure. The applicant does not fall within the definition of workman as given in the Act, 1947 as held by the Supreme Court in the Civil Appeal No. 3335-86, 1996 in the case Sub-Divisional Inspector Post V/s. Theyam Joseph. It was stated that the applicant was engaged on 19-6-97 and not on 18-6-96 as claimed by the applicant. No appointment letter was issued to the applicant for engaging him as a substitute. It was also stated that the applicant worked only for a period of 235 days during the period from 19-6-96 to 11-2-97.

The applicant also filed rejoinder to the reply stating that the establishment of the non-applicant falls within the definition of "industry" and the applicant worked on a permanent post and the provisions of the Act, 1947 are applicable in his case.

On behalf of the pleadings of the parties the following points of disputes were framed:-

Points of disputes

1. आया अप्रार्थी विभाग उद्योग की परिभाषा में नहीं आता यदि हां तो उसका प्रभाव ?
2. आया प्रार्थी को एकी श्रमिक के रूप में अस्थायी रूप में रखा गया था यदि हां तो क्या वह औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 2(एम) के अन्तर्गत कर्मकार की परिभाषा में नहीं आता ?
3. आया प्रार्थी श्रमिक पर अ.वि. विभागीय अंजेट (सेवा एवं आचरण) नियमाबली, 1964 के नियम लागू होते हैं व औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रावधान लागू नहीं होते ।
4. आया प्रार्थी ने दि. 18-6-96 से 14-2-97 तक लगातार कार्य किया ।
5. आया प्रार्थी के द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25 एफ, जी एवं औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय) नियम 1957 के नियम 77 का उल्लंघन किया गया
6. प्रार्थी किस महायाता को प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है

The applicant in support of his claim filed his own affidavit and submitted copies of charge report (Ex. W-1 to Ex. W-24), copy of the order dt. 10-12-96 (Ex-W-25) and the copy of the failure report (Ex-W-26). The learned council for the non-applicant was given opportunity to cross examine him on his affidavit. On behalf of the non-applicant affidavits of

Shri J. M. Sunariwal, Senior Supdt. Post Office and Smt. Madhumita Das, Senior Supdt., RMS, were filed. The learned counsel for the applicant was given opportunity to cross examine them on their affidavits.

Arguments were heard and the record perused. The points of dispute are decided as follows :—

Point No. 1 :—The learned counsel for the non-applicant has relied upon the decision of the Apex Court in Civil Appeal No. 3385-86/1996 Sub-Divisional Inspector of Post v/s Theyyam Joseph etc. reported in 1996 SCC (L & S) 1012 in which the postal department was held not to be "industry" under Section 2(j) of the Act, 1947. The above case has been over-ruled by the latter judgement of the Apex Court in case General Manager Telecom v/s Shrinivas Rao reported in 1998 (78) FLR 143. In view of this the contention of the learned counsel of the non-applicant that the postal department is not an "industry" has no force.

Point No. 4 :—The applicant has submitted the copies of the charge report (Ex-W-1 to Ex-W-24) and also copy of the order (Ex-W-25). From the above documents it is clear that the applicant has worked as EDMC for a period of 235 days. The non-applicant has also admitted that the applicant worked during the above period. The learned counsel for the applicant has contended that during the above period 7-7-96, 4-8-86, 25-8-96 12-1-97 and 21-6-97 were sundays which have not been counted by the non-applicant, and if the above 3 days are counted, the period of total working days of the applicant, comes to 240 days. I find force in the above contention of the learned counsel of the applicant and if the above period of 5 days is added to the working days of the applicant the total working days of the applicant comes to 240 days. It is therefore, proved that the applicant has worked for a period of 240 days.

Point No. 2 & 3 :—The learned counsel for the non-applicant has contended that in case of the applicant the provisions of the Rule, 1964 are applicable and the applicant does not fall within the definition of 'workman' and therefore, the provisions of Act, 1947 are not attracted in the case. He has relied upon the judgement of the Supreme Court reported in 1996 SCC (L & S) 1012 mentioned above. In para 11 of the judgement of the above case it was held that ED agents do not belong to the category of the workmen attracting the provisions of the Act, 1947. Para 11 of the judgement is reproduced as under :—

"Para 11. It would be thus be seen that the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the scale of pay and the conduct rules regulating the service conditions of ED Agents are governed by the statutory regulation. It is now settled law of this Court that these employees are civil servants regulated by these conduct rules. Therefore, by necessary implication, they do not belong to the category of workmen attracting the provisions of the Act. The approach adopted by the Tribunal, therefore, is clearly illegal."

In the above case the respondent was appointed as substitute to the regular candidate and worked as EDP without observing any formality of appointment. The learned counsel for the applicant has contended that the above case having been over-ruled by the latter judgement of the Apex Court the same cannot be relied upon, for coming to the conclusion that the applicant is not a workman. It may be stated that the above decision of the Apex Court has been over-ruled on the point that the postal department is not an industry. It has not been decided in the judgement in case reported in 1998 (78) FLR 814 AIR v/s Santosh Kumar that ED agents fall within the definition of 'workmen' as given in the Act, 1947. The learned counsel for the applicant has also cited 1987 (55) FLR 843 DRG Employees F & T department, 1997 (75) FLR 603 Shantiroy Mandal v/s Conciliation Officer and Joint Commissioner of Labour, High Court of Andhra

Pradesh, 1996 (1) LLN 934 Haryana Financial Corporation Chandigarh v/s Labour Court cum Industrial Tribunal, Rohtak and another, 1998 (80) FLR 54 Madhya Pradesh Text Book Corporation v/s K. K. Pancholi, 1998 (78) FLR 107 P. Virudhachalam and others and Management of Lotus Mills and others and 1980 LLN (II) 575 LIC of India v/s D. J. Bahadur. In the case reported in 1987 FLR 843 it was held that casual labour employed by P & T department should be paid equivalent to minimum pay to regular labour. In the case 1997 (75) FLR 603, workman was appointed for the duration of project and his termination before the completion of project was found in violation of Act, 1947. In case reported in 1996 (1) LLN 934 order of termination on the ground that the appointment order provides for termination of expiry of particular period was held to be retrenchment. In case reported in 1998 (80) FLR 54 it was held that Section 25-F is applicable to all categories of employees. In case reported in 1998 (78) FLR 107 the contention of the learned counsel for the applicant that "any other law" as provided in Section 25-J, would include even the Industrial Disputes Act, specially the provisions contained in Section 18 thereof, was found not acceptable. In case reported in 1980 (ii) LLN 575 by majority judgement it was held that in the case of settlement of industrial disputes including bonus, The Act, 1947 which is a special legislation will prevail over the provisions of LIC Act which is a general legislation. After the judgement of the Apex Court in case 1996 SCC (L & S) 1012 it has not been held by the Apex Court that if the services are governed by the statutory regulations, the provisions of the Act, 1947 will be applicable. The case of the applicant is squarely covered by the judgement of the Apex Court reported in 1996 SCC (L & S) 1012 and on the basis of the above decision of the Apex Court the applicant cannot be said to belong to the category of workmen attracting the provisions of the Act, 1947. Thus on the basis of the above authority it is held that in case of the applicant the provisions of Rule, 1964 are applicable and the applicant is not a 'workman' attracting the provisions of Act, 1947. It is also held that the applicant was engaged as a substitute to Rambharose who had proceeded on leave without permission as stated by Shri J. M. Sunariwal and Smt. Madhumita Das.

Point No. 5 & 6 :—It is not in dispute that before the termination of the services of the applicant no notice or notice pay or compensation was paid to the applicant. It is not the contention of the applicant that some one junior to the applicant remained in the service. As the applicant has not been held to be workman and the provisions of the Act, 1947 are not applicable in his case, the question of violation of the above provisions of the Act, 1947 and rule-77 of the Rules, 1957 does not arise.

It may however be stated that the services of the applicant could have been terminated as per rule-6 of the Rules, 1964 which provides for one month's notice or basic allowance plus dearness allowance in lieu of the notice, in the case of an employee who has not rendered more than 3 year's service. The services of applicant have been terminated in violation of the above Rule. The Apex Court in the case reported in 1996 SCC (L & S) 1012 has allowed one month's basic allowances plus dearness allowance as per rule-6 of the above Rules. The termination of the services of the applicant is thus held to be illegal and unjust. He will however be entitled to one month's basic allowance plus dearness allowance as per rule-6 of the Rules, 1964. The applicant will be at liberty to apply alongwith other candidates when any vacancy of EDMC or EDP arises and is filled up. The non-applicant is directed to consider the case of the applicant which will be done according to the rules.

The copies of the award may be sent to the Central Government under section 17(1) of the Act, 1947 for publication.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2400.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जनरल मनेजर, टेलीकॉम विभाग, विश्वाखापत्नम के प्रबंधनतान के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, विश्वाखापत्नम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/84/97-आई.आर. (सी.यू.)]
कुलदीप राय वर्मा, ईस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2000

S.O. 2400.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Visakhapatnam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of General Manager, Telecom Department, Visakhapatnam and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-10-2000.

[No. L-40012/84/97-IR(DU)]
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, VISAKHAPATNAM

PRESENT :

Sri K. Veerapu Naidu, B.Sc., B.L., Chairman and Presiding Officer.

Dated, 11th day of September, 2000

I.T. I.D. No. 28/98

Reference No. L-40012/84/97-IR(DU) dated 6-5-1998

BETWEEN

T. Sanyasi Rao (Scavenger).
S/o Satyam,
Pakiveedhi,
Bobbili, Vizianagaram District. ... Workman.

AND

The General Manager,
Telecom Department,
Visakhapatnam. ... Management.

This dispute coming on for final hearing before me in the presence of M/s. T. V. S. Mahalakshmi and T. V. A. Narashimham, advocates for workman and Sri M. Ramakoti, advocate for management, upon hearing the arguments of both sides and on perusing the entire material on record, the court passed the following:

AWARD

(1) This is a reference made by the Government of India to adjudicate the following dispute :

"Whether the action of the management of Telecom Department, Visakhapatnam District, Visakhapatnam in terminating the services of Sri T. Sanyasi Rao, Ex Casual Mazdoor, Sub-Divl. Engineer, Telex, Visakhapatnam w.e.f. 1-2-96 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. The case of the workman is that he served as Sweeper in the Velempet Tele Exchange, Visakhapatnam from the

year 1990. He is sweeping 48 quarters situated at Velempet, Damdu Bazar, Visakhapatnam from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. and an appointment order was given and he was appointed on daily wages @ Rs. 18 per day and he was being paid wages once in a month. The then Asstt. Engineer by name Sri Prakash Rao asked him not to attend duty from February, 1996. So he approached the Asstt. Commissioner of Labour but in vain.

(3) On the other hand, the case of the management/telecom department is that the telecom department did not engage the workman nor paid any daily wages, it is the occupants of the 48 quarters, out of the funds pooled up or raised, engaged the workman as their employee to sweep and clean the premises of the 48 quarters and they have been paying the wages from out of the funds calculating the number of days he worked in a month. Since the amount was paid from the contingency fund, a receipt under ACG 17 was obtained as usual for such payment and during the internal auditing Inspection in January, 1996, an objection was raised that the amount for claiming the P & T Colony should not be paid from the contingency fund of department and as such the workman was asked not to continue the work from 1-7-96 as he was disengaged from the said work. Therefore, the workman is not employed by the management and there is no employee employer relationship and pay muster is not maintained for him by the telecom department if any time. Therefore, the question of termination of his services does not arise by the department nor any relief could be granted to the workman

(4) Before this Tribunal, the workman is examined as WW1 and got marked Exs. W1 to W34. On behalf of the management, one Divisional Engineer, Telecom Department is examined as MW1 and Exs. M1 to M14 are marked.

(5) Heard both sides.

(6) The point that arises for consideration in this reference is :

Whether the workman is the employee of Telecom department and whether he is retrenched with observing the provisions of the I.D. Act ?

(7) The workman filed the documents Exs. W1 to W4 Ex. W1 is the application to the Asstt. Commissioner of Labour on the ground that the workman was illegally removed from service and the Asstt. Commissioner of Labour in turn held enquiry and submitted his report under Ex. W2 to the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Labour and the Government in turn made the reference. His case is that he was working as Sweeper in the Velempet Quarters, 48 quarters situated in Velempet, Visakhapatnam and he was serving since 1990. At that time he was residing there in the quarters of the management under the Steps and he was being paid his salary @ Rs. 540 per month. It is also his evidence that he was given some proper at the time of appointment and he kept the same with Asst. Engineer by name Prakash Rao as he was sleeping under the steps and that Prakash Rao is examined as MW1, he denied the same. This WW1 in the cross-examination stated that Prakash Rao whom he referred was Presiding in one of the quarters in Dandubazar. Only once he was given a paper. He cannot say that he was not going to examine that Prakash Rao or not. He also admitted that he did not produce any piece of paper showing that he was employed in the official capacity in the office of the management located at Velempet. There are 48 quarters in the complex at Dandubazar. He also admitted that he was paying only Rs. 18 per day.

(8) Further, it is the evidence of MW1 that there are 8 blocks with 6 portions in each block as residential accommodation at Dandu Bazar. He was residing since May, 1990. Then he was Asst. Engineer by making contributions from the occupants of the various flats they are paying to the cleaners and scavengers. The petitioner was cleaning the drainage canals and roads in between the blocks and spending 2 hours for the day for this work. On behalf of the occupants he engaged him and the department has nothing to do with his service. They were paying Rs. 18 per day calculating the number of days of work @Rs. 18 and they are paying at the end of the month depending upon the number of days he worked. Neither the workman himself nor his wife coming

and attending to duty. In anticipation that the department will sanction this amount, they add the amount to the workman. There is no engagement by the department of the services of this workman. He also denied that he was not given any paper by the workman to keep it as safe custody. He also further stated that apart from the amount paid from the departmental contingencies, they were also paying Rs. 10 per day. This Rs. 10 per month is paid for each quarter. He also admitted in the cross-examination that the department was paying certain petty amount to them and they were paying that amount to this work. The contribution payment was made earlier during his employment that this payment from the allowance given by the department was later to be paid. He also stated that the telecom department has nothing to do with the services of the workman. He denied a suggestion that the services of the workman was illegally terminated. Thus, the documentary evidence Exs. M1, to M14 are the temporary advance bills of the workman and they are from 1-9-94 to 10-1-96. Ex. X1 is the circular issued by the Telecom Department prohibiting the appointment of any contract labour for the work of sweeping, cleaning, dusting and watching of buildings owned or occupied by the establishments. Therefore, the material on record goes to show that the petitioner was not an employee of the Telecom Department and that he was being appointed or engaged by the occupants of the 48 quarters and the occupants have been paying the wages @Rs. 18 per day to the workman and his services are being utilised for sweeping, cleaning etc. in the premises of the quarters.

(9) However the learned counsel appearing for the workman contends that the workman is being paid the wages by the department and he is appointed by the management to sweep the premises of the quarters. He also further contended that the persons employed by the employer in operations, incidental to the main operations are held to be workmen of the Company. In support of his contention he placed reliance on a decision reported in 1963 (1) LLJ 436 between J.K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Ltd. Vs. Labour Appellate Tribunal of India and others wherein it is held under Sec. 2(S) of the I.D. Act that the Malis employed by the employer or in operations incidental to the main operations are held to be workmen under the definition of Sec. 2(S) of the I.D. Act. This decision has no application as that is a case where the Malis are appointed by the company and as such they are considered as workmen as defined under Sec. 2(S) of the I.D. Act.

(10) The counsel appearing for the workman also relied on a decision reported in AIR 1960 Bombay 216 between Ramakrishna Ramnath Kampte, Vs State Industrial Court, Naugar and others wherein it is held that an entry of person's name in attendance register maintained under Sec. 62 of the Factories Act, a presumption is to be drawn i.e. person was employed and therefore his name came to be entered into the attendance register. Here there is no attendance register and it is not the case of the workman that the management maintained any muster rolls to this workman.

(11) The counsel for the workman also placed reliance on a decision reported in AIR 1981 Supreme Court 1253 between Mohan Lal Vs. the Management of M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., wherein it is held that when the case is not covered by any of the exceptions in Sec. 2(oo) of the I.D. Act, the termination of service amounts to retrenchment and when there is non-compliance of Sec. 25F, the retrenchment is ab initio void. There is no dispute with regard to the above said proposition. Here the question of retrenchment does not arise and the workman is not the employee of the respondent management. Therefore, the above said decision has no application.

(12) The learned counsel for workman finally submits that many factors like who is manager, who can dismiss, how long the alternative service lists, what machinery is employed, have all to be kept in mind to decide a particular workman is the workman of employer or not. But here admittedly the amounts are being paid from out of the funds collected by the quarters. There is no iota of evidence to show that the management appointed this man or atleast the management authorities or any one of the officials appointed him as a sweeper. On the other hand, the person who is alleged to have appointed the workman is examined as MW1 and he deposed that he engaged him on daily wages and he has:

been paying the wages to the workman from out of the funds collected from the occupants of the quarters. Therefore, under the circumstances, I have no hesitation to hold that the workman is not the employee of the respondent/management. Therefore, the question of retrenchment and the non-observance of the procedure under Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act does not arise. Accordingly I answer the reference in favour of the management and against the workman.

(13) In the result, nil award is passed. However, there is no order as to costs and each party is directed to bear its own costs.

Dictated to steno transcribed by her given under my hand and seal of the court this the 11th day of September, 2000.

K. VEERAPU NAIDU, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

WITNESSES EXAMINED :

For Workman :

MW1 : T. Sanyasi Rao.

For Management :

MW1 : Y. Prakash Rao.

DOCUMENTS MARKED FOR WORKMAN :

Ex. W1 : Letter to Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central) by workman.

Ex. W2 : 18-3-97 : Letter to ALC(C) by management.

Ex. W3 : 27-6-97 : Minutes of conciliation proceedings report.

Ex. W4 : 30-6-97 : Failure report of the ALC(C), Vsp

FOR MANAGEMENT :

Ex. M1 : 8-9-94 : Wages paid to workman for August, 1994.

Ex. M2 : 10-1-96 : Wages paid to the workman for November, 1995.

Ex. M3 : 31-10-95 : Wages paid to the workman for September, 1995.

Ex. M4 : 13-7-95 : Wages paid to the workman for June, 1995.

Ex. M5 : 1-6-95 : Wages paid to workman for May, 1995.

Ex. M6 : 3-5-95 : Wages paid to workman for April, 1995.

Ex. M7 : 17-4-95 : Wages paid to workman for March, 1995.

Ex. M8 : 2-3-95 : Wages paid to workman for February, 1995.

Ex. M9 : 7-2-95 : Wages paid to workman for January, 1995.

Ex. M10 : 3-1-95 : Wages paid to workman for December, 1994.

Ex. M11 : 26-12-94 : Wages paid to workman for November, 1994.

Ex. M12 : 2-11-94 : Wages paid to workman for October, 1994.

Ex. M13 : 4-10-94 : Wages paid to workman for September, 1994.

Ex. M14 : 1-9-94 : Wages paid to workman for July, 1994.

Ex. X1 : 8-3-2000 : Circular of the Asst. Labour Commissioner(C) reg. regularisation of Contract Labour.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2401— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी., देहरादून के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/45/97-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]
कलदीप राय वर्मा, ईम्प क्रिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2000

S.O. 2401.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of C.P.W.D., Dehradun and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-10-2000.

[No. L-42012/45/97-IR(DU)]
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Des. Officer

अनुबंध

ममक्ष श्री केशव शरण श्रीवास्तवः पीठासीन अधिकारी :
केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण : नई दिल्ली

जी. विवाद संख्या: 111/98

श्री ब्रेम शंकर सरसेना
पुल मोहन लाल, डायरेक्टर,
द्वारा अध्यक्ष,
केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग मजदूर संघ,
यूनिट: देहरादून 20 मुम्बाप रोड,
देहरादून-243001

बनाम

सुपरिनेटिंग इंजीनियर (इलेक्ट्रोकॉल) दिल्ली,
केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रोकॉल सर्कार नम्बर 5,
पूर्वी ब्लाक-111, आर के पुरम,
नई दिल्ली-110066.

उपस्थित कर्मकार बी ओर में कोई उपस्थित नहीं हुआ।

श्री आर भार्डज ग्राहिवक्ता व श्री रघुबीर मिह
मुख्य लेखक उपस्थित हए।

अधिनियम

पक्षकारों के मध्य औद्योगिक विवाद उत्पन्न पाकर सरकार वे शम मंत्रालय के आदेश मेंद्या एल 42012/45/97-आई.आर. (डी.यू.) दिनांकित 1/10-4-1998 द्वारा यह औद्योगिक विवाद अतंगत धारा 10(1) (घ) व 2 (क) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (मंस्का-

में अधिनियम) निम्नलिखित विवादबिन्दु के व्याख्यानिर्णयन देतु प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

"Whether the action of management of C.P.W.D., Dehradun, in withholding the efficiency bar increment due on 1-10-91 and subsequent annual graded increments of Shri P. S. Saxena, workman is just, fair & legal? If not what relief, he is entitled to and from what date?"

2. प्रशासन की ओर से एक संक्षिप्त उत्तर प्रतोषित किया गया जिसके द्वारा प्रशासन का कथन है कि कर्मकार को उसके बेतनमान नियत अवधि पर मिलने वाली बेतन-वृद्धि की स्वीकृति देकर उसके पूर्ण बेतन का भुगतान बराबर किया जाता रहा है तथा कर्मकार दिनांक 1-1-98 से बेतनमान की अधिकतम सीमा पर पहुंच गया है और उसे बेतन का भुगतान भी उसी प्रकार किया गया तथा उसके अतिरिक्त कोई धनराशि कर्मकार को देय नहीं थी।
3. उपरोक्त स्थिति में मैं इस निर्णय पर प्रत्यंचा हूँ कि विवाद में बिना विवाद अधिनियम पारित किया जाना व्यायामित है अतः बाद में बिना कोई विवाद अधिनियम पारित किया जाता है।

केशव शरण श्रीवास्तव, पीठासीन अधिकारी
दिनांक 29-9-2000

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2402.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन वैक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-10-2000 का प्राप्त हुआ था।

[पं. एल-12012/375/96-प्राइमार (बी-II)]

[सं. एस-12012/379/96-प्राइमार (बी-II)]
मी गंगाधरण, इवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2000

S.O. 2402.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-10-2000.

[No. L-12012/375/96-IR(B-II)]
[No. L-12012/379/96-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.
ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI R.P. PANDEY, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT, PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR
U.P.

Industrial Dispute no.:-

1. 16 of 1998(Sri S. K. Nigam).
2. 12 of 1998 (Sri S. N. Agrawal).

In the matter of dispute between—

The Vice President (in regard to workman Sri S. K.N. Nigam & S. N. Agarwal)
Union Bank, Staff Association,
3/192 Vikram Khand
Gomti Nagar
Lucknow.

AND

The General Manager,
Union Bank of India,
Zonal Office Sharda Tower
Kapoorthala Complex, Aliganj,
Lucknow.

APPEARANCE :

Sri M. L. Agrawal for the Management.

Sri P. K. Tiwari, for the Union.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide its notification nos given below has referred the following disputes for adjudication to this Tribunal—

1. Vide notification no. L-12012/379/96/IR(B-II) dated 13-1-98.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the claim of the Union of Spl. allowance paid to computer operator for Sh. S. K. Nigam the then Data entry operator for the period from 17-5-90 to 20-11-95 is legal and justified? If so, he is entitled to what relief?"

2. Vide notification no. L-12012/375/96/IR(B-II) dated 13-1-98

SCHEDULE

"Whether the claim of the union of Special allowance paid to computer operator for Sh. S. N. Agrawal, the then Data Entry Operator for the period from 7-5-90 to 20-11-95 is legal and justified? If so, he is entitled what relief?"

2. As common questions of law and facts are involved in both these cases, hence they were consolidated by order dated 5-8-98 passed in I.D. No. 16 of 98 and I.D. No. 16/98 was made leading case and accordingly they are being disposed of by one common award.

2. Common facts of both the cases are that both the workmen were appointed in clerical cadre in Union Bank of India. Later on both of them were appointed as Data Entry Operator at Zonal Computer Cell Lucknow, and worked there from 7-5-90 to 20-11-95. It has been alleged that the bank never purchased/installed Data Entry Machine and therefore, both workmen were deployed on 'on line computer terminal with alpha-numeric key board' and thus they discharged the duties of computer operator from 7-5-90 to 20-11-95. It has been alleged that according to clause 16 of Bipartite Settlement dated 29-10-1993 as modified vide Bipartite Settlement dated 14-2-95, special allowance for data entry operator was Rs. 285 per month whereas special allowance for computer operator was Rs. 410 per month. It has been alleged that as these workmen discharged the duties of computer operator although they were posted as Data Entry Operator, they were entitled to get special allowance of the post of computer operator at the rate of Rs. 410 per month but the bank paid them the special allowance @ Rs. 285 per month. Representation was made on their behalf to the bank but no attention was paid by them. Later on they approached ALC(C) and on his letter the matter has been referred to this Tribunal in terms of the reference mentioned above.

3. On the basis of these allegations both of them have prayed that they are entitled to get difference of special allowance between Data Entry Operator and Computer Operator for the period from 7-5-90 to 20-11-95.

4. The management of the bank has filed written statement with the contention that both the workmen were appointed as Data Entry Operator hence they were not entitled to get the special allowance prescribed for computer operator. It has been alleged that they have been rightly refused by the management the special allowance prescribed for Computer Operator.

5. The Union raising the dispute on behalf of the workmen have filed rejoinder affidavit in which they have reiterated the averments made in the statement of claim.

6. The parties did not adduce oral evidence in this case.

7. The workmen have filed documents ext W-1 to W-6 in their respective cases. Management have filed only one document marked ext. M-1 is with the cases.

8. I have heard the representative for both the sides and have gone through the record of the case.

9. Both the workmen have clearly pleaded in paragraph 6 to 9 of their respective statement of claim that both of them were appointed as Data Entry Operator at Zonal Office Computer Cell at Lucknow where they worked from 7-5-90 to 20-11-95. They have further stated that the bank never purchased/installed Data Entry Machine and therefore they were deployed on line computer terminal with alpha numeric key board and took the work on it from them for which higher allowance is permissible. These facts have not been specifically denied by the management in their respective written statement. On the other hand management has stated that allegations made in paragraph 6 to 15 of the statement of claim need no comments. It is settled principle of law that when the allegations of fact made in the plaint/statement of claim have not been specifically denied in the written statement, they should be deemed to have been admitted. The same view has been expressed by the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in Mishil Lal versus Bhagwati Prasad, 1955 ALJ 755 in the following words—

If the allegation of fact made in the plaint have not been specifically denied they should be deemed to have been admitted.

The fact which is deemed to have been admitted needs no proof and in these circumstances, this tribunal has no option but to believe the case of the workmen that although they were posted as Data Entry Operator in the computer cell Zonal Office Lucknow but they were asked to work on computer and they discharged the duties of computer operator during the period from 7-5-90 to 21-11-95 and the bank did not purchase data entry machine during the aforesaid period and took the work of computer operator from them.

9. The case of the management is that both the workmen were appointed as Data Entry Operator during the period from 7-5-90 to 20-11-95, hence they were entitled to get the special allowance for data entry operator and not the special allowance prescribed for computer operator. It may be pointed out that the bank did not dispute the rate of special allowance attached with the post of Data Entry Operator and Computer Operator which has been shown by the workmen in their respective statement of claim. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case, I do not find any force in the case of the management. When these workmen discharged the duties of computer operator and there was no Data Entry Machine in the bank they were entitled to get the special allowance of computer operator even if they were not appointed as computer operator by the management. As they discharged more onerous duty of computer operator for which higher allowance is prescribed, they were entitled to get the special allowance prescribed for computer operator. In a similar case of B. S. Khanna versus State of Haryana, 1992 Lab IC 916 at page 920 High Court of Punjab and Haryana has held as under—

So far as the claim of the petitioners who have been working against the posts of Sub Divisional Officers and have been discharging the duties of those posts without any extra remuneration of the pay attached to the higher post is concerned, there is no difficulty in allowing their claim as the matter is squarely covered by the judgment of the court reported as Sewa Singh Versus Punjab State Minor Irrigation Tubewells Corporation, 1987 Lab IC 1873

Obviously when an employee has been entrusted with the duties of a higher post and is required to shoulder the responsibilities thereon as if he is a regular incumbent of the post he is also entitled to the salary and other emoluments attached to the higher post which his other counterparts are drawing only by virtue of being regular incumbents of the post. This is the precise mandate of the principle of equal pay for equal work.

10. The law laid down in the case cited above fully applies to the facts of the present case. I, therefore, held that both the workmen, namely, Sri S. N. Agarwal and Sri S.K.N. Nigam were entitled to get the special allowance prescribed for computer operator during the period from 7-5-90 to 20-11-95. Admittedly they have been paid special allowance prescribed for Data Entry Operator hence they are entitled to get difference between the special allowance of computer operator and data entry operator for the period from 7-5-90 to 20-11-95. During the course of arguments this tribunal was informed by the authorised representative for the union that the workman Sri S.K.N. Nigam died during the pendency of this proceedings.

11. In view of findings recorded above I hold that the claim of the union of special allowance payable to Sri S.K.N. Nigam and S. N. Agarwal the then data entry operator for the period 7-5-90 to 20-11-95 is legal and justified and both the workmen were entitled to receive the difference of special allowance between Data Entry Operator and Computer Operator. As the workman Sri S. K. Nigam died during the pendency of this case the legal heirs of the deceased workman are entitled to receive the amount by way of difference or wages between Data Entry Operator and Computer Operator, from the bank.

Both the reference are decided in favour of the workmen and against the management of the bank. However the bank is directed to pay the difference between special allowance of Data Entry Operator and Computer Operator for the period 7-5-90 to 20-11-95 within a period of one month from the date of publication of this award, failing which the bank shall be liable to pay interest @10 per cent per annum till the date of actual payment. This award shall form part of record of ID No. 12 of 98. Let a certified copy of this award be placed on the record of ID No. 12 of 98.

Reference is answered accordingly.

Dated : 6-9-2000.

R. P. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2000

का. आ. 2403.—ग्रौदोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ग्रौदोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रौदोगिक अधिकरण, अमंत्र यात्रा कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[म. एल-12012/273/97-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2000

S.O. 2403.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-10-2000.

(No. L-12012/273/97-IR(B-II))
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R. P. PANDEY, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
CUM-LABOUR COURT, PANDU NAGAR.

KANPUR, U.P.

Industrial Dispute No. 133 of 1998

In the matter of dispute :

BETWEEN

Union Bank Employees Union,
General Secretary,
Union Bank Employees Union,
638/M-33 Murari Nagar,
Faizabad Road,
Lucknow.

AND

Union Bank of India,
Dy. General Manager (P).
Union Bank of India,
Central Office,
Vidhan Sabha Marg.
Nariman Points
Mumbai.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide its notification No. L-12012/273/97-IR(B-II) dated 20-7-98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India is not promoting to Sh. Ram Lal Chetan, peon to the post of clerical cadre on acquiring a Madhyama (Visharad) Part-II qualification equivalent to B.A. Degree is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled and from what date?”

2. In view of judgments of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in Baburam and others versus Dy. Cane Commissioner, Moradabad (2000) UPLBEC 422 the claim is not being pressed on behalf of workman which is clear from the application moved by his authorised representative today i.e. 19-9-2000.

3. Thus the workman is not entitled to get any relief.

4. The reference is therefore answered accordingly against the workman.

19-9-2000

R. P. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का. आ. 2404.—ग्रौदोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ग्रौदोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रौदोगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[म. एल-12012/72/98-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, शब्द सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2404.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of United Bank of India and their work-

man, which was received by the Central Government on 10-10-2000.

[No. L-12011/72/98-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 19 of 1999

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of United Bank of India.

AND

Their workmen

PRESENT:

Mr. Justice B. P. Sharma, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of Management: Mr. A. Moitra, Deputy Chief Officer (Law) of the Bank.

On behalf of Workmen: Mr. R. Chattopadhyay, Member, Law Sub-committee, Bank Employees Federation, West Bengal.

STATE: West Bengal

INDUSTRY: Banking

AWARD

By Order No. L-12011/72/98 IR(B-II) dated 26/28-04-1999 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the Regional Manager, United Bank of India, Howrah Region in not paying salary for 30-5-97 arbitrarily to the 15 employees as mentioned in Annexure is justified? If not, what relief are the employees entitled?"

2. When the case is called out today, representative of the union states that the issue under the present reference has been settled between the parties amicably out of Court and he prayed for passing a "No Dispute" Award. Representative of the management agrees to such submission on behalf of the union.

3. In the circumstance, a "No Dispute" Award is passed and the reference is disposed of.

B. P. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

Dated:

Calcutta, the 27th September, 2000.

मई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.प्रा. 2405.—आधिकारिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधतात्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्णिय आधिकारिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार आधिकारिक प्रधिकरण, जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-10-2000 की प्राप्त करता है।

[नं. एल-12012/20/2000-आई भार (वी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अध्यक्ष सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2405.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 6-10-2000.

[No. I-12012/20/2000-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

अनंतध

केन्द्रीय सरकार आधिकारिक प्रधिकरण एवं अम न्यायालय जयपुर प्रकरण में—सी. जी. आई.टी. 29/2000

आदेश संख्या:—एल-12012/20/2000/आई भार. (वी-II)
5-6-2000

जगदीश प्रसाद पुत्र श्री मोटाराम निवासी लीला चौक,
पुरानी आवादी, बाड़ नगर-11, बाग कृष्ण दस, श्रीगंगानगर

पार्थी

वनाम

जेन्हीय प्रबंधक, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, अंद्रीय कार्यालय, भीरा
चौक, जवारडगनगर श्रीगंगानगर।

..... आप्राप्ति

उपरियतः—

पार्थी की ओर से

कोई नहीं

अप्रार्थी की ओर से

कोई नहीं

पंचाट दिनांक 19-9-2000

पंचाट

केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा उत्तर आदेश के अधीन निम्न विवाद आधिकारिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (जिसे बाइंग में अधिनियम 1947 कहा गया है) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड-(३) के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत याय निर्णयन हेतु इस प्रधिकरण को निर्देशित किया गया:—

"Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank, Regional Office, Sri Ganganagar of dismissing the services of Shri Jagdish Prasad S/o Shri Motaram, Peon in violation of principles of natural justice was justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled and from what date?"

निर्देश आदेश दिनांक 20-9-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था। कर्मकार को निर्देश आदेश की प्रति के अन्तर 15 दिवस में निम्न प्रस्तुत करना था, परन्तु कर्मकार प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया। दिनांक 8-8-2000 को कर्मकार स्वयं उपस्थित हुआ था तथा वह प्रकट किया था कि निर्देश की प्रति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। उसने कर्मकार प्रस्तुत किये जाने हेतु सभ्य भाहा, जिस पर तारीख 5-9-2000 नियत की गई। दिनांक 5-9-2000 को पार्थी की ओर से श्री एफ. एम. वेग, अधिकारी ने कर्मकार प्रस्तुत किये जाने हेतु सभ्य भाहा, जिस पर तारीख 19-9-2000 नियत की गई। आज दिनांक 19-9-2000 को न सो प्रार्थी उपस्थित है न कोई प्रतिनिधि उसकी ओर से उपस्थित

व न ही कलेम प्रस्तुत किया गया है। विपक्षी की ओर से भी बाबूजूद तामिल नोटिस के कोई उपलिखत नहीं। प्रार्थी के द्वारा कलेम पेश नहीं करने से ऐसा प्रकट होता है कि प्रार्थी को कलेम प्रस्तुत करने में कोई शक्ति नहीं है, अतः विवाद रहित पंचाट पारित किया जाता है।

पंचाट की प्रतिलिपि केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशानार्थ प्रेषित की जाये।

ह. / - पीठसीन अधिकारी

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का. आ. 2406:—श्रौद्धोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यू.टि.यन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधताव के सबद्व नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट श्रौद्धोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रौद्धोगिक अधिकरण/नागपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/117/99-प्राई आर (बी-II)]
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2406.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-10-2000.

[No. L-12012/117/99-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.
ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESIDENT :

Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT : 14/99

Employers in relation to the Management of Union Bank of India.

AND

Their Workman Shri Balakdas.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-12012/117/99-IR(B-II) dated 29-09-1999 on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India, through its Dy. General Manager (P.D.), Zonal Office, WZ II, Pune District Pune (MS) and Asstt. General Manager Ramdas Peth, Nagpur in dismissing the service of Shri Balakdas S/o Maroti Totade, (Cashier Cat. 'O' 'C') R/o Master Colony, Sawangi Meghe, Wardha District Wardha w.c.t. 6-6-96 is legal, proper and justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled?"

Balakdas S/o Shri Maroti Totade has mentioned in his statement of claim that on 8-2-76 he joined service as clerk 2864 GI/2000—10.

in Union Bank of India. Since 14-5-94, he was posted in Mangladevi branch of Yavatmal as Head Cashier, category 'C'. He had more than 19 years of service at the time when first chargesheet dated 24-5-95 was issued to him by the management of the Bank. Another supplementary chargesheet was issued to him on 14-7-95 for gross misconduct.

Shri J. D. Kamble conducted departmental enquiry against him and submitted his findings on 28-5-96 and awarded punishment of dismissal from service of the bank without notice. The workman Balakdas stated that the Bank has relied upon the single testimony of one account holder Shri V. N. Deshmukh. The charge of misappropriation of Rs. 3600 was not proved against him. On 19-11-94 he did not purchase a withdrawal of Rs. 300 from Wardha branch, which is 90 km. from Mangladevi branch. Shri V. N. Deshmukh account holder had given statement during enquiry he had handed over Rs. 3600 to Balakdas M. Totade, Head Cashier in the presence of two peons. On the basis of suspicion he has been punished. The enquiry was not conducted fairly and impartially.

In the written statement the Asstt. General Manager of Union Bank of India stated that on 19-11-94 Shri V. N. Deshmukh holder of SB account No. 1348 had deposited the Rs. 3600. The workman Balakdas Totade received this amount in cash and destroyed the pay in slip and did not enter this amount in cash scroll or in cash receipt register, though he made an entry of Rs. 3600 in the pass book of account holder.

Workman remained absent from duty on 24-11-94 to 14-1-95. The workman had borrowed Rs. 2000 from one account holder Shri Dukharan Kumar in March 1993 and did not return this amount to him. Balakdas had admitted the misappropriation of funds and had made loss good to the bank on 20-10-95. The enquiry was held against him and he was given opportunity to cross examine the witnesses. The workman has misappropriated the Bank's funds and committed gross misconduct for which he was dismissed from service from 6-6-96.

Both the parties have filed documents. The statement of Balakdas was also recorded. He was cross examined by Shri Dadu Sachdeva, Advocate for Union Bank of India on 2-8-2000. Arvind V. Joshi also submitted affidavit for the management of the bank. It is mentioned in this affidavit that the Management of Bank rely upon the written statement dated 24-1-96 in support of its case. As regards legal averments they are correct as per legal advice.

Both the parties have submitted their written arguments. I have considered the oral and documentary evidence on record and the arguments of the advocates of both the parties. Both the parties have been represented in court through their advocates.

From the perusal of the written statement filed by the Asstt. General Manager, Union Bank of India through its advocate Shri Dadu Sachdeva on 24-1-2000 it is admitted to both the parties that from 14-5-94 workman Sh. Balakdas Totade was working as Head Cashier, Cat. 'C' in Mangladevi branch of Yavatmal.

1st chargesheet against workman was submitted on 24-5-95. The charges against the workman were as under:

Cross Misconduct :

1. Doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the Bank.
Minor Misconduct :

1. Absence without leave.

2. Incurring debts to an extent considered by the Management as excessive.

In the Supplementary Chargesheet issued to the workman on 14-7-95, it is mentioned that Shri Totade is informed that the allegations of his remaining absent unauthorisedly from 24-11-94 to 14-1-95 referred in chargesheet memorandum dated 24-5-95 stands cancelled in view of the fact that the Branch Manager, Mangladevi branch has since sanctioned leave to him for the said period.

It is further mentioned that on 29-11-94 Shri Balakdas Totade got a withdrawal form of Rs. 300 purchased from Wardha branch which was drawn on his SB A/c No. 2164 in Mangladevi branch. He gave written confirmation on 29-11-94 to Wardha branch that there was sufficient balance

in his account. This withdrawal was returned unpaid on 14-12-94 for want of sufficient funds. The undenoted charges were framed against him.

Gross Misconducts :

1. Doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank.

Minor Misconducts :

1. Absence without leave.

2. Breach of rule of business of the bank.

For charge No. 1 of Gross Misconduct that in doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the Bank, workman was dismissed from service of the bank without notice.

For the remaining minor misconduct absence without leave he was awarded punishment "stoppage of his next annual increment for a period of six months each".

For minor misconduct No. 2. Breach of rule of business of the bank he was awarded punishment "stoppage of his next annual increment for a period of six months".

It is further mentioned in order dated 28-5-96 that "However in view of the punishment of dismissal from the service of the bank the punishment of stoppage of its next annual increments for a period of six months will be infructuous".

Further his absence from 18-1-95 to 6-5-95 is also treated as unauthorised and hence on loss of pay and allowances.

If the amount of Rs. 500 of withdrawal form purchased by him at Wardha Branch on 29-11-94 is not recovered so far, the same be recovered forth with from him.

In view of the aforesaid order of Disciplinary Authority Shri T D Kamble dated 28-5-96 the workman was dismissed from service w.e.f. 6-6-96.

As the punishment for minor misconduct have been declared infructuous by the disciplinary authority himself, now the dispute is for the punishment of Gross Misconduct No. 1. doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank punishment imposed dismissal from the service of the bank without notice.

The counsel for the workman argued that the workman has not caused any financial loss to the bank.

The counsel for the management for the bank argued that the workman had received Rs. 3600 from one customer Shri V. N. Deshmukh on 19-11-94. This amount has been paid by the workman on 20-10-95, hence the charge is proved.

The counsel for the workman has submitted ruling 1996 LAB. IC. 1056 Supreme Court Municipal Committee Bahadurgarh Vs. Krishan Bihari and Others. In this case referred in the ruling the respondent Krishan Bihari was convicted under Section 468 of I.P.C. and on this ground the Municipal Committee dismissed him from service. The order of the Municipal Committee dismissed the respondent was restored.

In this case the statement of Balakdas, the workman becomes important. Balakdas, in his cross examination on 2-8-2000, has admitted that he had received amount of Rs. 3600 from Shri Deshmukh and he had made entry in his pass book. He further says that Shri V. N. Deshmukh, customer later complaint to the bank. The witness therefore, accepts that he had received Rs. 3600 from Shri V. N. Deshmukh. It is mentioned by the management in written statement that the workman destroyed the pay in slip and did not make entry of the said amount either in the cash scroll or cash receipt register. The workman did not explain as to why he did not make entry in the cash receipt register after receiving this amount.

In cross examination the workman further says that ten to twelve days before 19-11-94 he had made payment of Rs. 4000 in place of Rs. 400 to one person and Rs. 3600 had become short in account. To tally the account he had made entry of Rs. 3600 in the pass book of Deshmukh. He did not submit his defence story during the enquiry proceedings. It is therefore, clear that the story given by him in his defence is an after thought.

He also did not mention the name of person whom he had made excess payment of Rs. 3600. He did not say anywhere in his statement that this amount was refunded to him by that customer. Thus, the statement of workman Shri Balakdas cannot be relied upon.

Considering the above oral and documentary evidence on record it is therefore, established that the workman Shri Balakdas misappropriated Rs. 3600 which he had received from customer Shri V. N. Deshmukh. The charge for "doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the Bank", therefore stands proved against the workman. In the aforesaid circumstances his dismissal from service without notice is justified.

ORDER

The action of the management of Union Bank of India through its Deputy General Manager (PD), Zonal Office, WZ. II, Pune District, Pune (M.S.) and Asstt. General Manager, Remdas Peth, Nagpur in dismissing the service of Shri Balakdas S/o Maroti Totade, (Cashier Cat. 'O' 'C') R/o Mastei Colony, Sawangi Meghe, Wardha District, Wardha w.e.f. 6-6-96 is legal, proper and justified.

The workman is not entitled to any other relief.

The reference is answered accordingly.

Dated: 15-09-2000.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ 2407.—ओष्ठोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक के प्रबंधतां के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओष्ठोगिक विवाद में ओष्ठोगिक अधिकारण ऐनई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/175/96-आईआर (बी-2)]

ती. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2407.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Overseas Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-10-2000.

[No. L-12012/175/96-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMIL NADU CHENNAI-104

Friday, the 15th day of September, 2000

Present:

THIRU S.R. SINGHARAVELU, B.Sc. B.L.,
Industrial Tribunal
Industrial Dispute No. 44 of 1997

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the Workman and the Management of Indian Overseas Bank, Madras).

BETWEEN

Shri G. Mahendran,
No. 6, A-Block,
Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar,
Chetput,
Madras-600 031.

AND

The General Manager,
Indian Overseas Bank,
Central Office, 763, Anna Salai,
Madras-600 002.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-12012[175]26-IR(B-II) dated 17-6-97[7-7-87],
Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 2000, upon perusing the reference, Claim and Counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiruvalargal D. Hariparanthaman and V. Ajoykhose, advocates appearing for the workman and of Thiruvalargal S. Vaidyanathan and N. G. R. Prasad, advocates appearing for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following

AWARD

The Government of India has referred the following issue for adjudication by this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Overseas Bank, Central office, Madras in dismissing the services of Shri G. Mahendran, Clerk, Thiruvanmiyur branch w.e.f. 30-12-94 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled ?

2. The main averments found in the Claim Statement of the Petitioner are as follows :

The Petitioner joined in the services of Indian Overseas Bank as a Typist on 21-10-1975. He became Clerk in 1985. In the petitioner's entire career of about two decades there was no complaint from customer or from the side of Bank administration. The petitioner's mother was a Cancer patient for a long time. The petitioner is the only son to his parents. He was married and also he has five children. The petitioner's father who is now aged sixty six years has been also sick. The petitioner's wife is the only daughter to her parents and one of the two sons of her parents died in road accident on 16-1-91 and the other son failed to lookafter his in-laws. The petitioner's father-in-law was a heart patient. He died there on 28-2-93. The petitioner got in the debt trap from where he was not able to come out. In these circumstances only the petitioner committed misconduct, by fictitiously crediting Rs. 16700/- to his account on 29-4-93. The petitioner was issued a Charge sheet dated 24-9-91. In the enquiry, he pleaded guilty and sought mercy in his matter. However, the petitioner's plea for mercy was turned down and he was dismissed from service by an Order dated 30-10-94. His appeal again pleading for lenient view was rejected by an Order dated 20-6-95. The petitioner regrets for the mistake committed and he should be given an opportunity in the life. Reformism is not only underlying criminal jurisprudence. But also followed in Industrial Jurisprudence. The Supreme Court in Scooter India case reported in 1989 I LLJ p. 71 held as follows: Justice must be tempered with mercy, and that the erring workman should be given an opportunity to reform himself and proved to be a loyal and disciplined employee'. The petitioner prays to pass an award holding that the non-employment of the petitioner is not justified and consequently direct the respondent to reinstate the petitioner in service with continuity of service, backwages and other attendant benefits.

3. The main averments found in the Counter Statement of the respondent are as follows :

The performance of the petitioner was only average. The sole question to be decided in the present claim is as to whether punishment of dismissal awarded to the petitioner by Disciplinary authority for the serious misconduct committed by him is justified or not. The petitioner G. Mahendran was appointed as Clerk/Typist in the respondent bank on 21-10-75. While working as Clerk at Thiruvanmiyur branch of Indian Overseas Bank, he fraudulently and dishonestly made a fictitious credit entry for Rs. 16700/- in

S. B. A/c 9320 on 29-4-93 after the ledgers were balanced as on 28-4-93. The said amount so credited, was subsequently withdrawn by him on various dates. Taking advantage of the minor supervisory work entrusted to him on 29-4-93, the dismissed employee Sri Mahendran had initiated the wrong credit balance arrived at by him deliberately which consisted of the fictitious credit entry of Rs. 16700/- To conceal the fraud Sri G. Mahendran had deliberately altered/inflated S. B. Supplementary and S. B. Progressive balances by Rs. 16700/- on 17-5-93. All the above acts committed by the petitioner amounts to gross misconduct within the meaning of para 17.5(d) and 17.5(j) of the Bi-partite Settlement between the Bank and its workmen dated 14-12-1966 as amended upto date. In the enquiry, the petitioner made a voluntary admission of the charges framed against him. After carefully examining management exhibits 1 to 9 and the deposition of the management witness MW. 1 and also considering the voluntary and unconditional admission of the charges, the Disciplinary authority held all the charges as proved. The petitioner was issued with a notice on 14-12-94. The petitioner did not send any reply to the same. The Disciplinary authority passed his original order on 30-12-94 awarding him the punishment of dismissal. The Claimant preferred an appeal on 3-2-95 to the Appellate authority against the order of the Disciplinary authority. The reason alleged by the petitioner for doing this misconduct is not relevant for the purpose of deciding the present claim. The mere fact that the petitioner had paid back the money of Rs. 16700/- fraudulently credited and withdrawn by him, is no justification for taking him back into bank service. The present case is not a mere case of misappropriation alone. The claimant had also deliberately altered/inflated the figures in the bank books to suppress the fraud committed by him. All the above acts clearly establish that the claimant not only misappropriated the amount of Rs. 16700/- but also manipulated bank records to suppress the fraud committed by him. No question of reinstating him in the service can arise in the fact and circumstances existing in the present case. In fact, the Supreme Court in its latest decision reported in 1998 (3) LLN 90 Union Bank of India Vs. Viswa Mohan has clearly held that bank employees found guilty of the charges of misappropriation should not be retained in the bank service as retaining them in service will erode the confidence of the depositors of the bank. The respondent prays to dismiss the claim of the petitioner.

4. On behalf of the petitioner, Ex. W1 to W29 were marked by consent. On behalf of respondent, Ex. M1 to M26 were marked by consent. No witnesses were examined for both sides.

5. The Point for consideration is: Whether the action of the management of Indian Overseas Bank, Central office, Madras in dismissing the service of Shri G. Mahendran, Clerk, Thiruvanmiyur branch w.e.f. 30-12-94 is legal and justified ? If not to what relief the said workman is entitled ?

6. The Point : The petitioner Thiru G. Mahendran joined in the services of Indian Overseas Bank (respondent) as a typist on 21-10-75. He became a clerk in 1985. Ex. W1 dated 23-9-75 is an appointment Order issued to the petitioner. Ex. W2 is the Order of re-designating him as a clerk, w.e.f. 20-8-85. While working as a clerk at Tiruvanmiyur branch, he had fraudulently made a fictitious credit entry for Rs. 16700/- in the S.B. Account No. 9320 on 29-4-93, after all the ledgers were balanced as on 28-4-93. The said amount falsely so credited was subsequently withdrawn by him on various dates. Taking advantage of the minor supervisory work entrusted to him on 29-4-93, the petitioner had initiated the wrong credit balance arrived at by him deliberately which necessitated the fictitious credit entry of Rs. 16700/- To conceal this said fraud, the petitioner had manipulated the S.B.'s Supplementary and S.B. progressive balances by Rs. 16700/- on 17-5-93. Thus it amounted to gross misconduct within the meaning of para. 17.5(d) and (j) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 14-12-66. Ex. W3 is the Charge sheet issued to the petitioner. Ex. W. is the Enquiry notice dated 28-1-1994. The proceedings of the enquiry from September to December 1994 were marked as Ex. W5 and W6. In the meantime, he was suspended as noted in Ex. M2 dated 24-9-93. He has given a reply through Ex. M3 dated 9-11-93. After

granting adjournments, as sought for by the petitioner through Ex. M6 to Ex. M9, the proceedings of domestic enquiry had gone ahead. There was a finding by the enquiry officer through Ex. M11. Ex. M12 is the show cause notice and Ex. M13 is the proceedings of the Personal hearing. Ultimately on 30-12-94, the petitioner was dismissed from the services through Ex. M14 order. Ex. M15 is the Appeal preferred by him. Ex. W8 dated 20-6-95 is the order by the Appellate authority confirming the earlier order of dismissal. Then there was an application to the Labour Commissioner through Ex. W9 documents through W. 10 and W11 are remarks of respondent and Reply of petitioner respectively. Thus the matter had been referred to this Tribunal.

7. In para. 9 of the Claim statement itself, the petitioner had admitted the misconduct on his part. It is in the following lines:

"In these circumstances, due to the family problem as explained above, the petitioner got in the debt trap from where he was not able to come out. In those circumstances only the petitioner committed misconduct, by fictitiously crediting Rs. 16700/- to his account on 29-4-93. Thereafter the petitioner withdrew the said amount to face the debt problem."

8. In the Proceedings of the enquiry marked as Ex.M10 also, the petitioner has admitted his misconduct and it is in the following lines :

"During the three years period prior to 1993 I had fallen into severe debt trap due to series of problems faced by family. I could not repay the money to the persons from whom I have borrowed. There reached a stage when I was threatened physically by the creditors. It was under these circumstances I have committed the acts mentioned in the charge sheet. I have five children. My first son is studying B.Sc. 2nd year; second son plus 2, 3rd son 10th Std, and a daughter 5th Std. and the last son 3rd Std. Now I sincerely regret for what I have done and request you to consider my case sympathetically and reinstate me in the service."

9. During the course of enquiry the defence representative had also waived Cross-examination of MW.1. In Ex.M13 also besides his admission of guilt pleaded on the following lines :

"I request you to show the same mercy on me. In my life I have been suffering always. My parent who are dependent on me always suffered due to illness. My mother who was the casualty to the cancer died on 23-9-92 after I have spent thousands of rupees for her. Now my age old ailing father, mother-in-law and my wife with my five children studying in the colleges and the schools are wholly dependent on me. Except myself they have no other source of income at all. If the proposed punishment of dismissal is awarded to me my entire family will be in pathetic condition and be thrown to streets."

Under Ex.M15 also, he has said as follows :

"Sir, I have pleaded guilty of all the charges levelled against me and also repaid to the bank the entire loss due to my acts."

10. That apart the additional documents filed through Ex. M19 to M26 would go to prove the undue withdrawal of various amount totalling

Rs. 16,700 already shown to have been falsely credited by the petitioner. Ex. M19 would go to show that the ledger folio No. 282. There has been a wrong credit made therein in order to make subsequent withdrawals to be made by petitioner to unduly enrich himself. Thus besides the admission of petitioner culled out from his own claim statement and Ex. M10, M13 and M15 it has been established by the Documentary evidence of Ex. M19 to M26 and also the oral evidence of MW1 that the petitioner had committed gross Misconduct of Misappropriation of Rs. 16,700.

11. Now the explanation adduced by the petitioner is that he has repaid the entire loss caused to the bank. This has been stated in Ex. M15. It may be true but had the misconduct not been probed and found out the petitioner would have no chance to repay the said sum. Thus the question of repayment by the petitioner subsequent to the search made by the management will not undo the wrong. Again the fact that the petitioner and his wife being the only son and only daughter of their respective parents that the illness of the later and the unfortunate circumstances in which their families were put up, as described and shown under Ex. W20 to W29 will not absolve the offence made out; nor will it justify the grave misconduct of the petitioner.

12. These factors have been cited to invoke the principle that justice may be tempered with mercy, as laid down in 1989 I LLJ p. 71 where the following stand was taken "it cannot therefore be said that merely because the Labour Court had found the enquiry to be fair and lawful and the findings not to be vitiated in any manner, it ought not to have interfered with the Order of termination of service passed against the respondent in exercise of its powers under Sec. 6(2A) of the Act". He also cited 1987 I LLN p. 405 wherein it was held that while exercising the discretion under Sec. 11A of the Act, there should not be decisive approach, for that would practically stagnate and make it illusory the benevolent power conferred under that provision. But these case laws cited by the learned Counsel for the petitioner related to Misconduct of Assault which may injure only one individual namely the Injured; whereas the injury caused by misappropriation will be related to the entire economy of the country, thus touching each citizen. Whether the amount is huge or small is not the question whether the Act of Misappropriation was there is that with which we are concerned. In fact that was so held in 1997 I LLJ p. 391.

13. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner relied upon the case of Sankaradass reported in 1985 SC II LLJ 184 wherein the Lower Courts act of showing sympathy in the following lines are justified. "Misfortune dogged the accused for about a year... and it seems that it was under the force of adverse circumstances that he held back the money in question...". Moreover that also was a case of misappropriation. But in a later case law in 1998 III LLN 367. It has been held that Corruption and Misappropriation should be viewed seriously and no leniency shall be shown. Even in a recent case law in 2000 II LLJ p. 648, which is a case of Division Bench of

Supreme Court, it has been held that the current position of proportionality in administrative law in England and India can be summarised as follows :

- (1) To Judge the validity of any administrative order of statutory discretion, normally the Wednesbury test is to be applied to find out if the decision was illegal or suffered from procedural improprieties or was one which no sensible decision maker could, on the material before him and within the framework of the law, have arrived at. The Court would consider whether relevant matters had not been taken into account or whether irrelevant matters had been taken into account or whether the action was not bona fide. The Court would also consider whether the decision was absurd or perverse. The Court would not however go into the correctness of the choice made by the administrator amongst the various alternatives open to him. Nor could the Court substitute its decision to that of the administrator. This is the Wednesbury test.
- (2) The Court would not interfere with the administrator's decision unless it was illegal or suffered from procedural impropriety or was irrational in the sense that it was in outrageous defiance of logic or moral standards. The possibility of other tests, including proportionality being brought into English Administrative Law in future is not ruled out. These are the CCSU principles."

Hence viewed in any angle misconduct being a grave one touching the fiscal matter especially of the bank where public money is involved, deserves no leniency or sympathy, the termination is upheld and justified. Award passed. No costs.

Dated at Chennai, this 15th day of September, 2000.

S. R. SINGHARAVELU, Industrial Tribunal

WITNESSES EXAMINED

For Petitioner/Workman : None.

For Respondent/Management : None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For Petitioner/Workman

- Ex. W1 23-9-75—Appointment Order issued to the petitioner.
- Ex. W2 20-8-85—Order issued by the respondent designating the petitioner as Clerk.
- Ex. W3 24-9-93—Charge sheet issued to the petitioner.
- Ex. W4 28-1-94—Enquiry notice.
- Ex. W5 6-9-94—Enquiry proceedings.
- Ex. W6 9-12-94—Enquiry proceedings.
- Ex. W7 20-3-95—Proceedings of the Appellate authority.
- Ex. W8 20-6-95—Order by the Appellate authority.

- Ex. W9 5-10-95—Application by the petitioner to the Regional Labour Commissioner.
- Ex. W10 13-1-96—Remarks filed by the respondent.
- Ex. W11 25-3-96—Reply filed by the petitioner.
- Ex. W12 30-5-96—Failure report.
- Ex. W13 30-8-73—Allotment order issued to the petitioner's family by the Slum Clearance board.
- Ex. W14 1998—Photo copy of the family card issued to the petitioner.
- Ex. W15 9-8-96—Transfer certificate relating to petitioner's first son.
- Ex. W16 20-4-98—Transfer and Conduct certificate relating to petitioner's second son.
- Ex. W17 5-7-96 17-6-95—Transfer certificate and mark sheet relating to petitioner's 3rd son.
- Ex. W18 31-1-97—Sports certificate issued to petitioner's daughter.
- Ex. W19 . . —Identity Cards issued to petitioner's 1st and last son.
- Ex. W20 6-8-93—Death certificate relating to petitioner's mother issued by Chennai Corporation.
- Ex. W21 23-9-92—Death certificate issued by V. K. Hospital.
- Ex. W22 29-3-93 & 18-2-93—Death certificate issued by Chennai Corporation and Appollo Hospitals relating to petitioner's father-in-law.
- Ex. W23 18-2-93—Discharge certificate relating to petitioner's father-in-law.
- Ex. W24 18-2-93—Receipt given by Madras Cemeteries Board.
- Ex. W25 . . —Medical and treatment certificate relating to petitioner's father.
- Ex. W26 . . —Medical and treatment certificate relating to petitioner's mother-in-law.
- Ex. W27 14-2-91—Death certificate relating to petitioner's brother-in-law.
- Ex. W28 16-1-91—Receipt given by the Corporation.
- Ex. W29 16-1-91—Death report relating to petitioner's brother-in-law.

Documents for Management

- Ex. M1 6-9-93—Investigation report.
- Ex. M2 24-9-93—Charge sheet-cum-Suspension order.
- Ex. M3 9-11-93—Reply to the Charge sheet given by the petitioner.
- Ex. M4 10-2-94—Notice issued by the Disciplinary authority to the Petitioner.
- Ex. M5 6-9-94—Proceedings of the Preliminary hearing.
- Ex. M6 25-4-94—Letter from petitioner to the Disciplinary authority seeking Postponement of the hearing.

Ex. M7 14-7-94—Letter from the Treasurer IOBETU addressed to the Disciplinary authority seeking adjournment.

Ex. M8 9-8-94—Letter from K. Srinivasan, Secretary, IOBETU to the Disciplinary authority seeking adjournment.

Ex. M9 29-11-94—Letter from the Disciplinary authority to the petitioner fixing the date of enquiry.

Ex. M10 9-12-94—Proceedings of the enquiry.

Ex. M11 . . —Findings report of the Disciplinary authority Enquiry officer.

Ex. M12 14-12-94—Show cause notice issued to the petitioner by the Disciplinary authority.

Ex. M13 27-12-94 Proceedings of the Personal hearing.

Ex. M14 30-12-94—Original order issued by the Disciplinary authority.

Ex. M15 3-2-95—Appeal preferred by the petitioner.

Ex. M16 11-3-95—Notice issued by the Appellate authority fixing the personal hearing.

Ex. M17 20-3-95—Proceedings of the Personal hearing.

Ex. M18 20-6-95—Appellate order issued by the Appellate authority.

Ex. M19 29-4-92 to 22-7-93—Staff S.B. Ledger Folio No. 282 relating to S.B. A/c 9320 of Sri G. Mahendran.

Ex. M20 4-5-93—Withdrawal slip for Rs. 6000.

Ex. M21 5-5-93—Withdrawal slip for Rs. 5250.

Ex. M22 6-3-93—Cheque No. 055106 for Rs. 900.

Ex. M23 25-2-93—Cheque No. 055105 for Rs. 600.

Ex. M24 1-5-92—Cheque No. 795360 for Rs. 420.

Ex. M25 2-5-93—Cheque No. 794904 for Rs. 2150.

Ex. M26 6-5-93—Cheque No. 055116 for Rs. 2000.

नई विल्सी, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.प्रा. 2408.—श्रीधोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सैन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतान के संबद्ध नियोजनों और उनके कर्मकारों के भीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट श्रीधोगिक विवाद में अभियालय अरताकुलम (कोषी) के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/301/98-ग्राइ मार (बी-II)]
सी. गंगाधरान, अवार सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2408.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Labour Court, Ernakulam (Kochi) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-10-2000.

[No. L-12012/301/98-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM

(In the Labour Court, Ernakulam)

(Monday, the 4th day of September, 2000)

PRESENT :

Sri. D. Mohanarajan, B.Sc., LL.B., Presiding Officer.

Industrial Dispute No. 33 of 1999 (Central)

BETWEEN

The Central Bank of India, The Deputy General Manager, CBI, Zonal Office, Egmore, Chennai.

AND

The workman of the above Concern represented by the President, Central Bank of India Staff Union, (Kerala), 41/1757, Paramara Shopping Centre, Kochi-18.

REPRESENTATION :

Sri. V. V. Sidharthan,
Advocate,
Kochi-16.

For Management.

AWARD

The Government of India as per Order No. L-12012/301/98/IR (B-II) dated 29-4-1999 referred the following issue for adjudication to this court :

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in denying conversion to full time sub-staff (FTSS) to Sri. T. K. Soman is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Pursuant to the notice issued from this court the management entered appearance. Though several notices were issued, the union did not turn up and prosecute the matter. The registered notice sent to the union was returned back with the endorsement of the postal employee to the effect that although intimation was given the addressee did not care to accept the same. In the above circumstances, this court is pleased to think that the union is not at all interested to pursue the dispute and that there is no existing industrial dispute between the parties.

In the result, the reference is answered holding that no industrial dispute is pending to be adjudicated upon.

D. MOHANARAJAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2409:—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओरियन्टल इन्स्योरेंस कम्पनी लिमिटेड के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17011/24/99-आईआर (बी-II)]

सौ. गंगाधरण, अवार सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2409.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-10-2000.

[No. L-17011/24/99-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 26 of 2000

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.

AND

Their workman.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice B. P. Sharma, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of Management.—Mr. T. K. Jagadeesh, Advocate.

On behalf of Workman—Mr. B. Ghosh, Organising Secretary of the Union.

STATE : West Bengal. INDUSTRY : Insurance.

AWARD

By Order No. L-17011/24/99/IR(B-II) dated its powers under Sections 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. Regional Office, 4 Lyons Range, Calcutta-700001 in not transferring Smt. G. Helani, Part time Sweeper from City branch office No. II having 3 hours working period to the Divi-

sional Office of the Company at Siliguri having 4 hours working period and thereby depriving her the consequential financial benefit is justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. When the case is called out today, a joint petition is filed on behalf of the parties stating that the matter under reference has been amicably settled between the parties and a “No Dispute” Award is prayed for.

3. In the circumstance, a “No Dispute” Award is passed and the reference is disposed of.

Dated. Calcutta,
The 27th September, 2000.

B. P. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2410:—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कानपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओद्योगिक अधिकरण श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/3/99-आईआर (बी-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2410.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 11-10-2000.

[No. L-12011/3/99-IR(B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R. P. PANDEY, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR, U.P.

Industrial Dispute No. 271 of 1999

In the matter of dispute :

BETWEEN

Sri R. K. Mishra,
General Secretary,
Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank Employees Union,
C/o KKGB Head Office,
Sarvodaya Nagar,
Kanpur.

AND

The President,
Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank,
C-38 Sarvodaya Nagar,
Kanpur, U.P.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide its Notification No. L-12011/3/99-IR(B-I) dated 23-9-99, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the Union Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank Employees Union, Kanpur, in raising the Demand vide letter dated 13-8-98 No. 2, 7 and 9 is legal and justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. In the instant case after receipt of reference order registered notices dated 30-11-99, 9-3-2000, 24-4-2000, 3-7-2000 and 19-7-2000 were sent to the union for filing of the statement of claim but neither the union put in its appearance in the case nor filed statement of claim. It thus appears that the union is not interested in contesting the case.

3. In view of above discussions, I hold that the Union is not entitled for any relief for want of pleadings and proof in pursuance of the reference made to this Tribunal.

4. Reference is answered accordingly.

Dated :—15-9-2000.

R. P. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.प्रा. 2411:—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इटावा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निविष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओद्योगिक अधिकरण/शमन्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-10-2000 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/195/98-प्राई आर (बी-1)]
अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2411.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal[Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 11-10-2000.

[No. L-12012/195/98-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R. P. PANDEY, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR U.P.

Industrial Dispute No. 62 of 1999

In the matter of dispute between—

Sri Suresh Babu,
Village Devipura,
P.O. Raja Ka Bagh,
District Etawah, U.P.

AND

Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank,
123-A Kachehri Road,
Etawah, U.P.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide its notification No. L-12012/195/98-IR. (B-I), dated 13-3-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Etawah in terminating the service of Sri Suresh Babu peon Kukawali Branch w.e.f. 4-4-91 is justified or not? If not, what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. In the instant case after receipt of the reference order registered notices dt. 26-5-99, and 3-7-2000 were sent to the workman for filing of the statement of claim. Workman moved an application on 31-7-2000 seeking adjournment in the case and the case was fixed for 8-9-2000 for filing of statement of claim. Needless to mention that on none of the dates fixed in the case workman put his appearance. Application for adjournment was received by post. Thus from the conduct of the workman it becomes obvious that he is not interested in contesting his case.

3. In view of above discussions I hold that the workman is not entitled to any relief for want of pleadings and proof pursuant to the present reference made to this Tribunal.

4. Reference is answered accordingly.

Dated : 15-9-2000.

R. P. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.प्रा. 2412:—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार गोलकुण्डा ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निविष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में ओद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद-I के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/43/98-प्राई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2412.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal-I, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Golconda Grameena Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-10-2000.

[No. L-12011/43/98-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :

Sri Sved Abdullah, B.Sc., B.L., Industrial Tribunal-I.

Dated, 21st day of August, 2000
Industrial Dispute No. 38 of 1999

BETWEEN

The General Secretary,
Golconda Grameena Bank Workers Union,
1-8-565/5, RTC-X Roads, Hyderabad.
... Petitioner

AND

1. The Chairman, Golconda Grameena Bank,
(HO) Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad.
2. The Chief Manager S.B.H., R.R.B., Deptt.,
Gunfoundry, Hyderabad.
... Respondents

APPEARANCES :

Sri P. B. Vijaya Kumar, Advocate—for the petitioner.
Sri S. Udayachala Rao, Advocate—for R1 and R2.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by its Order No. L-12011/43/98-IR(B-I) dated 4-5-1999 referred the following dispute Under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication :

"Is the Golconda Grameena Bank justified in denying Daftary Allowance to Messengers working in the Branches ? If not, what relief they are entitled to?"

2. After receipt of the above reference this Tribunal issued notice to all the parties. Petitioner put up his appearance through his advocate and filed his claim statement and respondents also put up their appearances through their advocate and filed their counter and the matter is posted for enquiry to 17-4-2000. Sufficient time is granted to the petitioner from 17-4-2000 to 21-8-2000 to adduce the evidence to prosecute the case. On 21-8-2000 also there is no representation.

3. No representation for the petitioner today also. Respondents counsel is present and reported ready. In view of the continuous absence of the petitioner this petition is dismissed for default.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal on this the 21st day of August, 2000.

SYED ABDULJAH, Industrial Tribunal-I

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2413.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार नोर्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के प्रबंधित तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण लाभनात्मक के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-10-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/139/99-प्राइवेट 3(ii)]

अजय कुमार डैस्ट्रिक्ट अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2413.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of North Eastern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 11-10-2000.

[No. 41012/139/99-IR(B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

Presiding Officer—Rudresh Kumar

ADJUDICATION
BETWEEN

Madan Singh
S/o Shri Ashish Singh
Gram : Jagrikari, P.O. Chakma
Thana : Mujalis, Distt. Siwan
Bihar.

AND

The Divisional Railway Manager
North Eastern Railway
Ashok Marg
Lucknow.

By reference No : L-41012/139/99 IR(B-I) dated 31-8-1999, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of sub section (1) of section 10 I.D. Act., 1947 made over this industrial dispute between Madan Singh S/o Shri Ashish Singh and Divisional Railway Manager, North Eastern Railway, Lucknow for adjudication. The reference is re-produced as under :

"Whether the action of the North Eastern Railway in terminating the services of Madan Singh from 16-2-1988 from the post of Substitute Khalasi was legal and justified? If not what relief the workman is entitled to and from what date?"

Initially, the workman, Madan Singh, was engaged as casual labour under the Public Works Inspector (PWI) on 6-8-1980 in the North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur. He had three such engagements i.e. 6-8-80 to 25-8-80, 16-9-80 to 15-11-80 and 6-12-80 to 5-1-81 as casual labour, under the same PWI. A casual labour card (Ex. W1), as prescribed under rules with photograph of the workman, was prepared by the PWI, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur. This casual labour card has no entries other than mentioned above, to indicate further engagement of the workman in that unit, as casual labour.

The workman produced another casual labour (Ex. W2), which is without his photograph and signature but with thumb marks. The entries indicate engagement of Madan Singh as casual Khalasi under the PWI, North Eastern Railway, Mailani. Four entries i.e. 15-1-81 to 31-3-81, 15-4-81 to 31-5-81,

1-6-81 to 31-8-81 and 15-9-81 to 30-11-81 with endorsement showing 20-9-81 to 23-9-81 as absent are found on Ex. W2. These entries were made by the PW1, North Eastern Railway, Mailani. Again on this card working from 15-4-82 to 30-4-82 as casual Khalasi with PW1, North Eastern Railway, Sitapur is noted. It is not denied that the workings entered the two causal labour cards Ex. W1 and Ex. W2 relate to Civil Engineering Department of Lucknow Division, North Eastern Railway.

Further, the workman was appointed 'substitute Khalasi, in pay scale of Rs. 750-940 temporarily under the Electrical Foreman, Lucknow. The appointment letter No. E-11/227/6/Elect. dated 26-11-1987 was issued by the Divisional Railway Manager (Electrical) Lucknow. The name of the workman find reference at Sl. No. 2 of the appointees. This order, further, mentions that the appointment is made, in view, that the workman was appointed prior to 1981. The workman joined on 1-12-1987 and treating him with temporary status, privilege pass was issued to him also. This fact is not denied by the management. Madan Singh continued to work till 15-2-1988 and was discharged from service, in terms of office order No : E-11/34/Elect. dated 11/16-2-88 with immediate effect. It is not denied by the management that notice was not given or retrenchment allowance or notice pay paid to the workman, at the time of his discharge. According to the workman, he had acquired temporary status and was placed in pay scale, availed privileges railway pass and other facilities as admissible to the temporary employees. By discharging without any notice, the management acted illegally in defiance of rule of natural justice. Its action was also not in conformity of section 25-F I.D. Act. It is also pleaded that Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 149 Railway Establishment Manual-1 was not complied with by the management in discharging the workman.

The management does not dispute factum of engagements mentioned in Ex. W1 and further as substitute Khalasi from 15-1-81 to 30-6-82 as per entries in Ex. W2. However, it is denied that artificial gaps were shown to deny service benefits. The management pleads that 'substitute labour' on temporary basis derive no right to absorption. Further, reliance is placed on Railway Board Circular No. : E(NG)II/78 CL/2 dated 22-11-1984 which states that absence for two years continuously, entitle the railway to struck the name of casual labour from the live register for casual labours.

It is further pleaded by the management that the workman had worked under Civil Engineering Department as casual labour or substitute labour as per entries in Ex. W1 and Ex. W2. He had never worked in any capacity in the Electrical Engineering Department, which was different unit. The works in Civil Engineering and Electrical Department were totally different. Madan Singh working in Civil Engineering did not make him eligible to be considered in electrical department as the working were not of 'same type'.

The second submission of the management is that Madan Singh worked less than 120 days before 1-1-1981 as per entries in Ex. W1 and this period of working did not entitle him to be considered

as per stipulations in appointment order 26-11-1987. Management also doubts Ex. W2 beside stating that the workings shown in Ex. W2 would not entitle the workman to temporary status as his engagement was without approval of the GM, North Eastern Railway as required under rules. Further Ex. W2 does not have photograph of the workman or his signature as in Ex. W1 and so presumption of correctness can not be drawn. The workman did not adduce any evidence to prove correctness of the entries. In this contest, it is also pleaded that only one causal labour card was required to be prepared and Ex. W1 was already there with the workman. What necessitated to get prepared Ex. W2 has not been explained by the workman.

Factors necessitating preparation of Ex. W2 and related matters giving any legal or temporary status to the workman on the basis of entries in Ex. W2 is not covered by the reference. The reference is specific about the discharge on 16-2-88. Temporary appointment vide order dated 26-11-87 was on the basis of engagement prior to 1981 and not after 1981. Viewed, so, further scrutiny of Ex. W2 is not warranted. This Tribunal is required to adjudicate under the scope of reference alone.

The management case, in substance, is that the workman deceitfully and in connivance with some staff got himself appointed in Electrical department, to which he had similarly placed, were not eligible. The management on coming to know about such illegal appointments canceled the appointments and discharged the workman including Madan Singh. The management through Asstt Personal Officer M. W1 Subhas Chand Singh stated the related file is no longer traceable. One Sheo Murti Lal, was behind the illegal appointments. Administrative and vigilance action were intimated against him but he died. M. W1 pleaded his inability to trace the files after such a long gap for more than 12 years but justified management's action by references in evidence of the parties.

In the light of emerging facts and pleadings of the parties, it seems appropriate to scrutinise letter of appointment dated 26-11-1987 (Ex. W4), with a view to evaluate whether the workman Madan Singh was eligible to be considered for appointment in the electrical department on the basis of his past service prior to 1981, as shown in Ex. W1. It is pertinent to take notice that engagement of the casual labour was completely banned in the railways, except where necessary in exigencies of work but, that too, with prior or post personal approval of the General Managers of the Zonal Railways, undisputed fact is that this order became effective after 31-12-1980. In this proceeding, eligibility of appointment is claimed on the past working before 1981. Total entries of working days shown in Ex. W1 did not qualify the workman to gain temporary status and so his appointment temporarily in electrical department without having worked for 120 days was patently illegal.

Further, the workman had worked as casual labour (Ex. W1) in civil engineering which is a different department and unit. The nature of work was also of not 'same type of work'. This also disqualified the workman to have considered for appointment in electrical department and his order of appointment (Ex. W4) was invalid.

Chapter XX of the Railway Establishment Manual deals with Casual Labours, Rule 20001 defines 'casual Labour' eligible for acquiring temporary status. It is necessary for casual labour to have done 'same work' or 'same type of work' for 120 days for acquiring temporary status. Note (1) of the said Rule 2001 clarifies 'same type of work'. The workman did not work for 120 days, beside he did not perform same type of work to be eligible for consideration in the electrical department.

It is pleaded by the management that on scrutiny of the appointments, vigilance enquiry was ordered against the concerned officer late Sheo Murti Lal and those who were ineligible to be considered were discharged. The workman was not casual labour prior to 1981 in the electrical department and had not completed 120 days to qualify for consideration, to be given temporary status/employment. It is contended that the workman does not claim to have worked for 120 days before 1981 as mentioned in Ex.W4 or in the same type of work in the electrical department. Thus, on the basis of admitted facts, his very appointment (Ex. W4) was void-ab-initio being contrary to law. For discharge of such employee Rule 25-F of I.D. Act is not applicable.

Section 25F of I.D. Act implies legal engagement/ appointment and gives right on fulfilment of requirement of Section 25-B (Continuous service). In the instant adjudication, the requirement of section 25-B is not fulfilled as the workman did not work for requisite period envisaged in the said section. Also, the workman did not complete 120 days working before 1981 which may confer temporary status. The working period after 1981 was not taken into consideration in appointing the workman as is evident from Ex. W4 which mentions working before 1981. The period of working Ex. W2 may not have been taken into consideration, either because the facts not brought to knowledge or the same not having seal of approval of the General Manager giving legitimacy to the engagement. In view of the said discussions, the very appointment dated 26-11-87 (Ex. W4) being contrary to law, the workman is not entitled to protection of section 25-F of the I.D. Act. Nothing is shown that Rule 149 of Railway Establishment Code has application in such type of discharge where the appointment is invalid. In the facts and circumstances, of the case, the workman is not entitled to relief claimed and the reference may be answered against him.

It is submitted that rule of natural justice was not observed at the time of discharging the workman, as much as that no notice was given. It may be noted that the case related to year 1988 and the relevant file is untraceable as discussed earlier. The action against the discharged employee was not punitive but based on scrutiny of documents which disentitled the workman to be considered for appointment in the electrical department. It cannot be assumed that the workman was unaware with this investigative exercise. Even the workman failed to substantiate his entitlement before this Tribunal. It has already been observed that rules disentitled him to be considered in electrical department, and this being the situation, this tribunal cannot grant relief of reinstatement, as it would perpetuate the illegality which was rectified by way of discharge.

The management also pleaded that this dispute was raised about 12 years later, depriving the management to file best available evidence, as the connected persons either died or retired and so the claim should be rejected being barred by time. The explanations of delay are not convincing and there is obvious laches. The management plea is upheld on the count also.

Accordingly, the award is answered against the workman, upholding his discharge in accordance with law. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

29-9-2000.
Lucknow.

RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का. प्रा. 2414.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू. सी. एल. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-11-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/34/98-आई.आर. (सी-II)]
एन.पी.केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2414.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of W.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 10-11-2000.

[No. L-22012/34/98-IR(C-II)]
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESENT:

Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT : 73/2000

Employers in relation to the Management of Sub-Area Manager, WCL.

AND

Their Workman Shri R. M. Askar.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-22012/34/98-IR(CM.II) dated 22-12-1998 on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management namely Sub-Area Manager, M/s. WCL, Durgapur Open cast Sub-Area PO Durgapur, District Chandrapur in dismissing Sh. R. M. Askar w.e.f. 02-07-1996 is justified ? If not,

to what relief is the workman entitled? What other directions are necessary in the matter?"

The case was called out on 12.10 P.M. The workman R. M. Askar is absent. Nobody appeared to represent him. In this court workman has not submitted any statement of claim. On 05-07-2000 the second notice was issued to workman by the Registered Letter. Neither the workman turned up today, nor any representative of his union turned up to represent him.

The workman remained absent on several dates in the CGIT Court No. 2 at Mumbai though notices were issued to him for appearance in the court by registered post. The representatives of his union also did not turn up to conduct the case for the workman.

The counsel for WCL, Shri Govind Mishra is present. He argued that the workman R. M. Askar remained absent from duty from 05.11.94. In the chargesheet it is not mentioned that upto which date he was absent. Chargesheet was issued against workman on 10-12-94. The chargesheet itself is wrong as duration of his absentee is not mentioned.

The workman has not submitted any statement of claim in this court. No documents have been filed by workman. As the workman is avoiding his appearance in the court and has not preferred to proceed with the case, the reference is disposed of for want of prosecution.

ORDER

The reference is disposed of for want of prosecution.

Dated : 21-9-2000.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2415.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण से, केन्द्रीय मरकार उत्तर्य. सी. पल के प्रबन्धतंत्र के मैदान नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय मरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय मरकार को 10-11-2000 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मि. एन-22012/216/97-आई.आर. (सी-11)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डैस्ट्रिक्ट अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2000

S.O. 2415.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of W.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 10-11-2000.

[No. L-22012/216/97-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESENT :

Shri B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT : 125/2000

BETWEEN

Employers in relation to the Management of Sub-Area Manager, WCL.

AND

The Workman Shri Ganpat Komarraya.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-

section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-22012/216/97-IR(CM.II) dated 05-05-98 on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. WCL, Ballarpur Colliery in terminating the services of Sh. Ganpat Komarraya w.e.f. 12-10-96 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

Shri Ganpat Komarraya has submitted his statement of claim that his father-in-law Shri Morpaka Yellayya was in service of WCL. He was retired from the service in 1980 due to becoming medically unfit.

The workman claimed that he was married with Shobha, the daughter of Morpaka Yellayya and he moved an application for appointment as Loader in WCL. He was appointed at Ballarpur vide order dated 13-5-93 as he claimed himself to be dependent on Morpaka Yellayya.

In 1994 enquiry was instituted against him for getting employment by fraud and he was dismissed from services on 12-10-96.

The management of WCL has challenged the claim of workman in their written statement. It is alleged that Sh. Morpaka Yellayya was appointed as Trammer-cum-Loader in 1957. He became medically unfit and his services were terminated on 14-1-80.

In 1991 Shobha applied for providing employment for her husband Shri Ganpat Komarraya in place of her father. She stated that she was the only daughter of her father Shri Morpaka Yellayya and at the time of termination of the services of her father she was twelve years old. Shri Ganpat Komarraya was appointed on 13-5-93 as son-in-law of Shri Morpaka Yellayya as the dependent of his father-in-law.

The enquiry was instituted against workman Shri Ganpat Komarraya that he had submitted wrong information. At the time of his appointment he was not dependant on Shri Morpaka Yellayya and he was not married with Shobha at the time when Shri Morpaka Yellayya became medically unfit.

The enquiry officer submitted his report on 29-5-96. He concluded enquiry by stating that the charges levelled against Shri Ganpat Komarraya under Standing Order 26.1, 26.9 and 26.43 are proved beyond doubt. Shri Ganpat Komarraya had not attended the status of son-in-law of Shri Morpaka Yellayya at the time of his becoming unfit for service on 14-1-80. He was not residing with him.

Additional evidence was recorded on 10-10-96 on the application of workman and statement of Shri Morpaka Yellayya was recorded.

The issue Nos. 1 and 2 regarding fairness of domestic enquiry were decided by Shri S. B. Panse, Presiding Officer, G.G.I.T. Court No. 2 at Mumbai. In his order dated 5-8-99 Shri S. B. Panse held that domestic enquiry was conducted according to the principles of natural justice. The findings of enquiry officer are not perverse.

I have heard the arguments of Shri B. N. Prasad, counsel for WCL, and the counsel for workman Shri B. P. Dharmdhikari.

Both the parties had submitted their written arguments in the court of Shri S. B. Panse. The counsel of both the parties also orally argued the case. The counsel for workman argued that the validity of marriage of Ganpat Komarraya can be challenged in the civil court. It is argued that they were married in the childhood and the child marriage are permissible in the community of workman.

Shri B. N. Prasad, counsel for WCL argued that Shobha was aged about eight years and was not fit for marriage. The workman was not son-in-law of Morpaka Yellayya, hence he was not entitled to get appointment. The enquiry officer has given full opportunity to the workman to cross examine the witnesses and to produce evidence in defence also.

The statement of Shri Morpaka Yellayya recorded on 10-10-96 by the enquiry officer, clearly shows that Shri Ganpat Komarraya is the son of his sister. This witness says that he had four sons and three daughters. His three sons are

employed in WCL. His one son has died. He had three daughters. This witness deliberately avoided to mention the date of marriage of his daughter Shobha with workman Shri Ganpat Komarrayya.

Question No. 5 has been asked from witness when Ganpat Komarrayya was married and what was the age of Ganpat Komarrayya and his daughter? The witness replied that he does not know in which year they were married. The age of his son-in-law was ten to eleven years old and the age of his daughter was five to six years. It is therefore, clear that the witness did not prefer to disclose the year of marriage of Ganpat Komarrayya with his daughter. When Ganpat Komarrayya claimed himself to be dependant on his father-in-law, then the date and year of marriage was the important factor. This witness admitted that he had become unfit for service in 1980. He does not say anywhere that Ganpat Komarrayya was married with his daughter before 1980. He says that his other sons were married when they became major. They were not married in their childhood. This witness further says that he does not know the names and addresses of the brothers of his son-in-law Ganpat Komarrayya.

This statement therefore, shows that the witness has been telling a lie. He has deliberately avoided to mention the year of marriage of Ganpat Komarrayya with Shobha.

According to statement of this witness the workman applied for appointment in WCL in 1991 whereas Morpaka Yellayya had retired on 14-1-80. There is no obvious reason as to why he did not move for appointment in the year 1980, when Morpaka Yellayya had retired.

In form (F) for payment of gratuity the age of Shobha is mentioned as 21 years. This form was filled by the workman. He has mentioned the age of Shobha is 21 years and her date of birth is 15-1-73. The workman has mentioned his date of birth as 25-4-65. In 1980 he was 15 years old. Therefore in 1980 he was not eligible for any appointment. Morpaka Yellayya became medically unfit for continuing in service.

In these circumstances, it is clear that the workman gave wrong information and submitted false certificate of age etc. at the time of his appointment to enter into the service. The enquiry officer has therefore, based his findings on the evidence produced by the workman and the management. The management has terminated the services of the workman considering the seriousness of the charges. He was also given full opportunity to show cause why he may not be dismissed from service. On 12-10-96 the service of the workman was terminated.

There is nothing on record to show that the workman was living with his father-in-law on 14-1-80. The workman was having his parents and brothers and sisters. The workman has not explained anywhere as to how he became dependant on his father-in-law. According to the service rules the unemployed sons, unmarried daughters and the widow of the employee depend upon the employee and are termed as his dependants.

If Ganpat Komarrayya had married with Shobha before 1980 than Shobha was not dependant upon her father Morpaka Yellayya. She became dependant upon her husband. A wrong claim was submitted by workman that he is dependant upon his father-in-law. The on in law was therefore not dependant upon the father-in-law. If Ganpat Komarrayya had married with Shobha in 1980 or prior to it. Shobha was not dependant upon her father Morpaka Yellayya. In these circumstances Ganpat Komarrayya had no right to get the job in WCL as dependant of Morpaka Yellayya.

Shri S. B. Panse, Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T., Court No. 2 in Mumbai has mentioned that Hunmanth Yellayya son of Morpaka Yellayya was offered an employment as defendant, therefore, the claim of the workman on that ground was also not feasible. He had committed a major misconduct contemplated under clauses 26.1, 26.9 and 26.43 of mines Regulations.

The findings of the Presiding Officer, Shri S. B. Panse dated 5-8-99 has not been challenged in any court and has been final.

Considering the entire oral and documentary evidence on record, I, therefore, hold that the action of the management of M/s. WCL, Ballarpur Colliery in terminating the services of Shri Ganpat Komarrayya w.e.f. 12-10-96 is legal and justified. The ruling submitted by the counsel for employer 1994, LAB. IC. 762, Supreme Court, Managing Director, ECL, Hyderabad Vs. B. Karunakar does not help any way in this case.

ORDER

The action of the management of M/s. WCL, Ballarpur Colliery in terminating the services of Shri Ganpat Komarrayya w.e.f. 12-10-96 is legal and justified.

The workman is not entitled to any other relief.

The reference is answered accordingly.

Dated : 19-09-2000.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2416.—केन्द्रीय सरकार मंत्रुष्ट हो जने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, श्रावणीगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14). की धारा 2 के खंड (ii) के उपखंड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के थ्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 874 दिनांक 7-4-2000 द्वारा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की उम्मत अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 24 अप्रैल, 2000 से छह मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था,

गौरे केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छह मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अ. अरे, श्रावणीगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ii) के उपखंड (VI) के परन्तुक द्वारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 24 अक्टूबर, 2000 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करना है।

[स. एस.-11017/7/97-आई आर (पी एल)]

जया दुबे, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th October, 2000

S.O. 2416.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 874 dated 7-4-2000 the Industry for the supply of milk under the Delhi Milk Scheme to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 24th April, 2000.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby

declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 24th October, 2000.

[No. S-11017/7/97-IR(PL)]
JAYA DUBEY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2417.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 नवम्बर, 2000 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करता है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4, अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं] के उपबन्ध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे :—

“आन्ध्र प्रदेश के जिला रंगारेड्डी के घटकेसर मण्डल में आने वाले राजस्व ग्राम :—

“घटकेसर, नारेपल्ली, कोरेमाल, अन्नोजीगुडा तथा यामनाम्पेट”।

[स. एस-38013/39/2000-एस एस 1)]

जे. पी. शुक्ला, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th October, 2000

S.O. 2417.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st November, 2000 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely:—

“The areas falling within the limits of revenue villages of Ghatkesar, Narepally, Korremal, Annojiguda and Yamnampet in Ghatkesar Mandal of Rangareddy District.”

[No. S-38013/39/2000-SS.1]

J. P. SHUKLA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2418.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 दिसम्बर, 2000 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है; जिसको उक्त [अधिनियम के अध्याय 4, अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं] के उपबन्ध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“आन्ध्र प्रदेश क्षेत्र के पूर्व गोदावरी ज़िले के राजानगरम् मण्डल के देवान चौर, राजानगरम् कानाकरम्,

चक्रद्वाराबद्दम्, राधेयपालेम के सीमा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र”।

[स. एस-38013/40/2000-एस एस-1)]

जे. पी. शुक्ला, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th October, 2000

S.O. 2418.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st December, 2000 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely:—

“All the areas falling within the limits of Devancheru, Rajanagaram, Kanavaram, Chakradwaraabandam and Radayapalem in Rajanagaram Mandal in East Godavari District”.

[No. S-38013/40/2000-SS.1]

J. P. SHUKLA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2419.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 नवम्बर, 2000 की उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4, अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं] के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडू राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

इरोड ज़िले में परन्थुरई तालुक के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राजस्व ग्राम :—

“परन्थुरई, इनार, वडामगम वैल्लोडु, थेमगम वैल्लोडु, कन्दमपलायम, सोनापुरम, पट्टाकरमपलायम, चिन्नावी-रासनिली, विजयापुरी, मुगासी पल्लागौडनपलायम, कल्मन्डीसेल्लीपलायम”।

[संख्या: एस.-38013/41/2000-एस एस-1)]

जे. पी. शुक्ला, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th October, 2000

S.O. 2419.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st December, 2000 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamil Nadu namely:—

“Areas comprising the Revenue Villages of Perunthurai, Ingur, Vadamugam Vellodu, Thenmugam Vellodu,

Kandam Palayam, Seenapuram, Pattakarampalayam, Chinnaveerasangili, Vijayapuri, Mugasi Pallugoundampalayam, Karumandisellipalayam in Perunthurai Taluk of Erode District.”

[No. S-38013/41/2000-SS.I]

J. P. SHUKLA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 अक्टूबर, 2000

का.आ. 2420.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 दिसम्बर, 2000 की उमा तारीख के स्पष्ट में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4, अध्याय 5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रसूत की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध आनंद प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“बड़प्पा जिले के एर्हान्टला मन्डल के पोट्टनादुर्ति राजस्व ग्राम तथा प्रोट्टवटूर मन्डल के राजस्व गांव-थन्ला भागपुरम, नंगनगिपल्लि, गोपवरम, कामानूर, रामेश्वरम

दोरसानिपल्लि पेट्टिसेटिपल्ली एवं उपरपल्लि के रीभा/परिधि के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र”।

[सं. एस-38013/42/2000-एस एस 1]

जे. पी. शुक्ला, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th October, 2000

S.O. 2420.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st December, 2000 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 41 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh, namely :—

“The areas falling within the limits of revenue villages of Thallamarapuram, Nanganooripalli, Gopavaram, Kamanur, Rameswaram, Dorasanjpalli, Pedeasetipalli and Upparapalli in Proddatur Mandal and revenue villages of Potladurthi in Yerraguntla Mandal of Cuddapah District”.

[No. S-38013/42/2000-SS.II]

J. P. SHUKLA, Dy. Secy.

